THE DAILY CONSTITUTION

VOL. X | ATLANTA, GA. WEDNESDAY MORNING, JUNE 27, 1877. | NO 10.

THE CONVENTION ELECTION.

The following table comprises the majorities of counties for or against the convention, as far as heard from. The list comprises one hundred and thirty-six counties, with one to hear from—Echols.

	Counties.	Convention.	No Convention.	Convention Majorities.	No Convention Majorities.
1	Chatham	[illegible]	[illegible]	1179	
	Bryan	69	90		21
	Effingham	37	88		51
	Liberty	2 6	454		188
	Tattnall	294	17	277	
	McIntosh	121	254		133
3	Wayne	289	12	267	
	Pierce	111	17	94	
	Appling	250	22	228	
	Glynn	161	171		10
4	Camden	14	107		93
	Charlton	275	5	270	
	Coffee	277	74	203	
5	Clinch	157	95	62	
	Ware	70	133		60
	Echols				
6	Lowndes	182	170	12	
	Berrien	254	7	247	
	Brooks	4 4	607		203
7	Thomas	238	403		145
	Colquitt	5.	135		73
	Decatur	362	1802		1540
8	Mitchell	84	210		217
	Miller	227	446		125
	Early	2 9	548		269
9	Calhoun	374	6 7		283
	Baker	128	34		222
	Dougherty	301	256	45	
10	Lee	199	560		361
	Worth	134	135		1
	Clay	257	453		196
11	Randolph	342	819		487
	Terrell	451	300	9.	
	Stewart	2 8	61	177	
12	Webster	174	234		60
	Quitman	71	2	69	
	Sumter	427	482		55
	Schley	182	162		20
	Macon	303	270	33	
14	Dooly	[illegible]	9	637	
	Wilcox	122	42	80	
	Pulaski	258	34	224	
	Dodge	105	21	84	
	Montgomery	435	35	400	
	Telfair	452	1	451	
	Irwin	96	36	60	
16	Laurens	325	140	185	
	Johnson	132	5	127	
	Emanuel	415	179	236	
	Bulloch	5?4	4		22
17	Screven	174	126	48	
	Burke	482	604		122
18	Richmond	1184	870	314	
	Glascock	48	1	49	
	Jefferson	196	17	179	
	Taliaferro	167	80	87	
19	Warren	140	126	14	
	Greene	391	625		234
	Baldwin	518		518	
20	Hancock	411	138	273	
	Washington	541	196	345	
	Twiggs	203		203	
21	Wilkinson	448	5	443	
	Jones	197	59	138	
	Bibb	896	62	834	
22	Monroe	626	1227		601
	Pike	729	251	478	
	Houston	970	562	408	
23	Crawford	165	210		45
	Taylor	116	92	24	
	Marion	340	326	1	
24	Chattahoochee	227	157	69	
	Muscogee	874	375	499	
	Harris	412	933		521
25	Upson	372	362	10	
	Talbot	352	24	328	
	Spalding	607	12 5		6 8
	Butts	366	299	67	
	Fayette	3 7	496		9
	Newton	319	6 6		297
	Rockdale	189	89	2 0	
27	Oconee	22	12		96
	Clarke	[illegible]	470		21
	Walton	624	22	602	
	Jasper	118	2	116	
28	Putnam	236	30	206	
	Morgan	351	94		563
	Wilkes	288	2	286	
	McDuffie	2 9	4	2 5	
	Lincoln	130		130	
	Columbia	122	1 2	120	
	Oglethorpe	435	147	288	
	Madison	293	49	144	
	Elbert	368	679		311
	Hart	195	166	29	
	Franklin	536	165	37.	
	Habersham	429	171	258	
	White	160	242		82
31	Lumpkin	272	203	68	
	Dawson	170	181		11
	Hall	561	382	179	
	Banks	289	173	116	
	Jackson	901	251	650	
	Gwinnett	758	213	545	
34	DeKalb	377	405		28
	Henry	547	420	127	
	Fulton	940	1 76		236
	Cobb	610	354	256	
	Clayton	130	357		217
	Coweta	748	1642		894
	Meriwether	433	5 9		86
	Campbell	236	449		213
	Douglas	[illegible]	[illegible]		68
	Troup	526	404	22	
37	Heard	203	133	70	
	Carroll	646	440	206	
	Haralson	248	141	107	
38	Polk	383	425		42
	Paulding	5.4	385	1.9	
	Cherokee	362	237	125	
39	Milton	117	174		57
	Forsyth	4 9	285	2 4	
	Union	289	213	76	
40	Towns	156	80	76	
	Rabun	2	42	159	
	Fannin	69	447		378
41	Gilmer	47	736		689
	Pickens	120	436		316
	Bartow	6.2	543	109	
42	Floyd	794	3 2	44	
	Chattooga	557	130	427	
	Murray	179	174	5	
43	Whitfield	4?6	1 0	376	
	Gordon	325	317	8	
	Walker	826	1 3	700	
44	Dade	347	55	292	
	Catoosa	385	128	257	

Total for convention ... 20 307
Total for no convention ... 11,7?1

Majority for convention ... 8 60

DOCTOR OF ALCANTARA.

Success at De Give's Opera House—Large and Fashionable audience.

For several weeks past a number of ladies and gentlemen in this city have been engaged in practising the "Doctor of Alcantava." From the acknowledged ability of the various musicians connected with it, the public expected an extraordinary production. Last night it was made public at the opera house to one of the finest and most refined audiences assembled in the city this season. The following was the

CAST.

Lucretia, Senora W. H. Weems; Isabella, Senora Lewis Clarke; Inez, Senorita Teresa Y Valdez Thom; Carlos, Senor John Kinzie; Doctor Paracelcus, Senor E. VanGoldtsnoven; Don Pomposo, Senor Geo. K. Camp; Don Balthazar, Senor Ed. Hammond; Perez, L. P. Hills; Sancho, F. X. Billey—soldiers, porters, etc.

CORO.

Senoritas Ida de Ganeck, Fiomena Chivigul, Pampina de Monferrat, Natalie Beritala, Eliza Gonzaley, Emilia Fighinolli.

Senors—Lauro Agliull, Tilostrato Vergellesi, Dioneo Minelo, Mocosito de Narbonne, Gillette de Lampacchio, Felix, Ricciardo, Andruccio, Pagasino d'Asti, Landolfo, Rinaldo, etc.

G. W Kates, Stage Manager.

Mrs. Mary Madden, Maestra al Piano.

W. F. Clark, Maestro del Orchestra.

C. C. Guilford, Maestro del Coro.

When we say the audience was pleased we express the unanimous opinion of those present. The manner in which the entire opera was put on the stage reflected honor upon Atlanta's musical culture and upon the taste of the ladies and gentlemen in whose hands the management entirely rested. The opera itself is a very agreeable. Sparkling with lively incidents and full of quaint and witty characters, it presents a series of innocent and amusing surprises which robe it with a peculiar charm. Added to this is the quality of its musical composition, which deservedly ranks high.

There are several beautiful solos and many of the airs are fine. The trio "Senor, Senor," in the second act is peculiarly sweet.

The parts were all so well sustained last night that words of praise may fittingly be bestowed on all who appeared.

Mrs. Weems gave full effect to her rich-toned and highly cultivated voice, and in the role of Lucretia sang and acted admirably.

Mrs. Lewis Clarke, as Isabella, the sentimental girl sighing for her lover in the bread basket, was, as she is in every role, a success. Her musical culture shone last night before worthy admirers and she received a full measure of applause.

Miss Thom was evidently at home as Inez. The sprightly, rollicksome waiting maid was made by her fine acting one of the chief attractions of the opera. She has ample dramatic power to portray the character and the many good points she made last evening were highly commended.

Mr. Van Goldtsnoven as "Doctor Paracelsus" was excellent. Not only was his voice admired, but his acting was very natural and in parts exceedingly rich. He presented the unsuspecting doctor to the life.

Lieut. Kenzie as "Carlos" won much applause, and deserved it. His tenor is exceedingly rich and clear, and in the solos was displayed at its best. As an actor, too, he was quite easy, natural and graceful.

George Camp was "Pomposo" in all his glory. His excellent bass was easily distinguishable in the choral effects. Mr. Ed Hammond, as Don Balthazo, did himself justice, and even more than justice in his exquisite solo, which was sung with telling effect.

The choruses were well sustained and admirably trained by Mr. C. P. Guilford. Mrs. Madden presided at the piano with her usual grace. The stage management did honor to Mr. Kates. The party leave for Chattanooga this morning and play there to-night. They will be asked to give a repetition here on their return.

THE PEOPLE AND POLITICIANS.

—Hoke Smith goes to-morrow upon a visit to his relatives in Tennessee. We wish him a pleasant trip and happy return.

—Numbers of members of the convention are already writing to secure rooms for their stay in the city.

—Gen. Thomas H. Ruger leaves today for Washington city. He goes by the Air-Line, and will be absent some time.

—The people of Chattanooga are anticipating, and will certainly have, a fine musical treat in the rendition of the "Doctor of Alcantara" by the Atlanta amateurs.

—Col. Williams, of Charleston, and senior of the firm of Williams, Langston & Crane, of this city, passed through to the Sulphur Springs, Gainesville, yesterday.

—Judge Hillyer goes to Augusta to hold court on the 9th of July. There will be no farther call of the docket of our superior court from this date.

—Judge Charles F. Crisp, of Americus, was the city yesterday. He took the oath of office at the executive department and received his commission.

—Rev. Dr. E. M. Browne, the distinguished Jewish rabbi and lecturer, well known to our community, arrived in our city last night. He will remain some days with Aaron Haas.

—We regret to learn that our esteemed fellow citizen, Mr. Wm. Goodnow, is lying ill at his residence. His improved condition yesterday was a source of congratulation among his many friends.

—Col. "Tinker" C. Nolan, of McDonough, delivered the address before the literary societies of Griffin female college last night. Tinker is an accomplished orator, and possesses a mind of fine culture.

—Mr. J. R. Christy, of the Athens Watchman, is a candidate for secretary of the convention. He is a talented and capable gentleman, fully conversant with the duties of such a position.

—The Nashville American says of Georgia's dead poet, Asa Watson: "Of the brilliant galaxy, the light of whose genius shone through the south's cloud of adversity during the civil war—Timrod, Lanier, Randal, Requier, Hayne, Hatcher, Barrick, Flash, Watson—none wrote 'the songs of the people' in sweeter, more sympathetic and tuneful verse than the last, not the least, of these favorites of the southern home-circle and bivouac fire."

—The Augusta Chronicle and Constitutionalist editorially says: "The newly appointed Judge of the Atlanta circuit, Hon. George Hillyer, seems to be winning golden opinions. We have heard many expressions laudatory of him as a judicial officer, and have no doubt that he deserves the public commendation. He is an excellent lawyer, a fine scholar, and a practical man. These combinations for success are comparatively rare, and when united to youth and health are always stepping stones to honor and usefulness. Judge Hillyer comes from a sturdy and talented stock. We hazard nothing in the prediction that the reputation of his family will be in no way diminished at his hands. Like all positive characters, Judge Hillyer has had enemies to encounter. But he has won his way, in spite of opposition limited but fierce, and his future surely is a bright one.

POSTAL POINTS.

Change of Route—Paragraphic Postals.

—The examination of the State road agents upon the postal geography of Texas will occur this month.

—Col. Terrell, superintendent of the railway mail service, who has been absent from the city upon postal business, returned yesterday.

—Loyd Moss, mail agent on the A. & W. P. road, distributed the cards of 835 offices in Alabama in 29 minutes, and without an error, upon his recent examination.

—One of the mail agents on the State road, who lives at Marietta, is reported to have a turkey gobbler that lays eggs. Wallace Rhodes has been trying to buy it, but without success.

—There is a postoffice in Fulton county, five miles southeast between East Point and Campbellton, thirteen miles southwest, called "Ben Hill." It was established on the 3d of February, shortly after Mr. Hill's election to the senate.

—The route from Duluth to Cumming has been changed, to run: Leave D Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays at 10:30 a m; Arrive C. at 3 p m; Leave C. on Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays at 9:30 a m, and arrive at D. at 2 p m.

—There are ten Atlantas in the United States postal directory, located as follows:

Atlanta, San Joaquin county, California.
Atlanta, Fulton county, Georgia.
Atlanta, Athrus county, Idaho.
Atlanta, Logan county, Illinois.
Atlanta, Winn county, Louisiana.
Atlanta, Chickasaw county, Mississippi.
Atlanta, Macon county, Missouri.
Atlanta, Saline county, Nebraska.
Atlanta, Pickaway county, Ohio.
Atlanta, Cass county, Texas.

BASKET YOUR BLACKBERRIES.

An Appeal for the Small Industries.

It has been frequently said that there is "enough food material wasted on a Georgia farm to support a half dozen New England families."

That this is true no close observer will doubt. And in nothing is this waste so apparent and so reckless as in the matter of small fruits.

MILLIONS OF BUSHELS

of apples, peaches, pears and cherries rot on the trees every year, for the simple lack of energy and intelligence enough to prepare them for market. There is a small and despised fruit that grows with a prodigality and thriftiness that is unequalled, its aggregate crop reaching millions of dollars in value, and yet it is absolutely wasted. We allude to the blackberry crop. For three years the writer of this has been impressing upon our people the absolute necessity of husbanding all our small resources, and especially of taking care of this abundant and delightful crop. We showed that the blackberry crop of a large slip of country in North Carolina actually exceeded the cotton crop in value and that the little town of Salem, with hardly 2,000 inhabitants, shipped last year nearly half a million dollars' worth of dried berries.

WHOLE TRAINS FULL OF BERRIES

swept out of this busy and thriving little city during the season, and the people were flush and full pocketed, while their neighbors were all out at the elbows and awaiting the coming of some staple crop. We urged upon our people the importance of taking care of this crop, showing them that a pound of dried blackberries was worth about as much as a pound of cotton. Our advice has had little effect but we renew it this season. It is especially a good time to renew it, when we learn that the people of North Carolina are actually planting blackberry vines and cultivating them as we do cotton or clover.

THE SURPLUS NEGROES

that infest all our cities might find profitable employment in gathering these berries and preparing them for market.

There are probably two hundred thousand darkies in this town who had much better be somewhere else, and who are perfectly worthless and non-producing. If some one would make immediate and extensive preparation for drying blackberries and shipping them to the great northern markets, (where they are esteemed as luxuries,) he would not only make money for himself, but would give profitable employment to hundreds of our worthless negro vagrants. Such a man could buy a thousand bushels a day for many a day.

Fire.

The alarm of fire sounded at ten o'clock last night. It was caused by a slight conflagration at McPherson barracks, which was extinguished before the city engines could reach the spot. They were all promptly out.

FIRE AND FINANCE.

A JANGLE BETWEEN THE COMPANIES AND COUNCIL.

Continued Cutting Down of the Fire Appropriation—A Baby Quilt will not Cover a Six-Footer.

The fire boys of the city are in a considerable stew over the matter of this year's appropriations from the general council. It will be recollected that ours is a purely volunteer organization, owning its own property and serving the city upon such liberal terms as they find they can afford and keep the department up to its proper standard.

We have a really excellent fire service, comprising three steamers, one hand engine, a hose company and a hook and ladder company. The memberships are full, the esprit de corps in each organization as good as could be wished, and the spirit of emulation so pronounced that but little trouble is experienced upon any occasion in getting an efficient force at work at our fires. The bulk of the membership comes from among our young men and they are jealous of the fame of their city and her fire service

THE APPROPRIATIONS

annually made by council are intended to meet barely the actually necessary expenses of maintaining the department. The fire department has a fair right to set an estimate upon its service equal to the cost which the city would be at to maintain a similar service, less to the city, indeed, the interest upon the money invested in apparatus, stock and houses.

Heretofore, the council has manifested a disposition to do whatever the department fairly claimed as right, but in the present instance, whether rightly or wrongly, the fire-boys have an idea that the city fathers are trying to

GOUGE THEM IN THE EYE.

To illustrate this, in the year 1875 the council appropriated to the fire department $10 500 a sum equal to their demands and with which they were enabled to place the department in good working order and to do the excellent work which the fire reports of that year disclose. In 1876 council reduced the appropriation to $8,400. The boys took this amount and made the most of it. They economized to the best of their abilities and made every dollar count. Yet, with all their efforts, the department lost ground, by reason of the wear and tear of apparatus and the lack of supplies and in this condition, when nearly every engine and reel needs repair and renovation, when new hose, etc., are absolutely needed to keep the service equal to the demands of the city of Atlanta, they approached this years' appropriation. And one may imagine what

A FEARFUL SET BACK

they received when the council placed the appropriation for the department, for 1877, at the small figure of $7,500!

The department has been anxiously considering this matter for several weeks, and at a meeting on Monday night the delegates from the various companies discussed it thoroughly. They are almost a unit against attempting what they know from experience and careful calculation will be a failure. They hope to change the action of the council by giving them a fair and explicit demonstration of the fact that the department cannot, in its present depleted state, be maintained and operated this year for the sum proposed by council. The closest figuring puts the actual minimum of the department's needs at $1,000 more than has been named by the council. The unanimous opinion of the firemen is that to attempt to run the department upon the basis of the proposed appropriation would result in running every company several hundred dollars in debt by the end of the year.

WHAT WILL THEY DO?

That is a point hard to determine. Council insists that it has figured the resources of the city carefully, and that not a dollar more can be given to fire service than they have indicated. They say that to vote more will be to raise hopes that cannot be realized, and would result in even more disappointment to the department.

The members of the department, upon the other hand, are of the decided opinion that it would be folly in them to attempt to make the use of the money which the council has intended.

Some of the companies are willing to make the trial, but feel certain it will fail. Others are ready to take the first quarter's pay and use it economically as far as it will go; if it fails, then they to go out of service; if it holds out, no complaint to be heard. Yet others, and a majority, favor a perfectly plain statement of the case, and a firm but respectful declination to perform the service, or attempt it, for that amount. What the result will be remains to be determined at the next sitting of the council.

A FEW FIGURES.

As an index to the expense of a department actual experience in the cities of like character as Atlanta, throughout the union, shows that the average annual expense of a steamer is $4,000, of a hook and ladder truck $2,700, of a hose company $2,500, and of a hand engine $2,000. At that rate our department would not increase the average if it demanded $17,700. All they ask, however, is that they have $8,500. Macon pays $12,000, Augusta $6,000, and Charleston $3,000. They think their demand an extremely reasonable one.

Sarah Jane—"I do declare Jack & Holland have the nicest and coolest Soda in town, and just to think, they gave me a sheet of music just because I bought a glass.
454 june27...dtf

Meeting of the Building Committee of the First M. E. Church.

TUESDAY NIGHT, June 26.

The Building committee met at 8:30 o'clock, according to adjournment, Ex Lawshe chairman. R. A. Hemphill was elected secretary. All were present but one. It was unanimously agreed that we commence work immediately upon the building. All reports from the members were very favorable. Every member that had been approached was willing to contribute.

Col. R. F. Maddox moved that the secretary furnish each member of the building committee with subscription lists, and that they resolve themselves into a finance committee, for the purpose of raising funds for the immediate completion of the church.

Moved by G. W. D. Cook, that all subscriptions, when desired, to be paid as follows: One-fourth August 1st, 1877; one-fourth October 1st, 1877, and the remaining half January 1st, 1878.

Moved by G. W. D. Cook, that the old committee G. Winship, F. A. Grambling and R. A. Hemphill, furnish specifications and obtain bids for plastering the church, and report same to the building committee of the next meeting.

Moved by Col R F Maddox that the building committee meet this afternoon at five o'clock with the architect and contractors preparatory to beginning the work.

F P Rice moved that the secretary request THE CONSTITUTION to publish the minutes of this meeting.

On motion of G W D Cook the committee adjourned to 5 o'clock this evening.

The coolest place in town is Jack & Holland's Ice Cream Parlors. 454 june27...dtf

OLD NASH CAPTURED.

He Vamoosed the Chain Gang but will Return.

Monday night Capt. Flynn, of the police, effected the capture of that notorious old vagrant and whisky whooper, Nash. The old fellow escaped from the chain gang some time ago and has been hiding from his chronic enemies, the police. Securing a guide, Capt. Flynn surprised him in a five cent negro bar-room on Decatur street and speedily captured the truant. At midnight "in his guarded cell," the old snoozer was taking his rest, and Capt. Flynn was laboriously figuring up his reward.

Lovers of music will now have a chance of supplying themselves without cost, at the same time that they can cool themselves, by going to Jack & Holland and getting a sheet of music for every glass of soda or plate of cream they take. 454 june27...dtf

FACT AND RUMOR.

—The closing debate of the Boys' high school promises to be excellent.

—Atlanta has at least twenty representatives at the Newnan commencement.

—Atlanta will be represented at the big fourth of July hurrah in Chattanooga. Our own celebration is daily losing its prophesied proportions. The fourth will not be illustrious in Atlanta.

—The temporary ice famine of Monday afternoon caused considerable inconvenience and will not be liable to occur again.

—"Doctor of Alcantara" will be given by the Atlanta amateurs in Chattanooga next week and will afterwards probably be repeated in Atlanta.

—Join the pomological society and encourage the culture of fruit.

—Colonel S. Wade Postell, the Atlanta correspondent of the Griffin News, stirs up a very lively letter. His last is a brilliant description of the colored college commencement.

—When a real smart Atlanta newsboy is in luck he makes over a dollar a day clear.

—Taylor Hill is improving, but still has a few score of beautiful vacant lots.

—The vacation of the cotton man will soon begin.

—Atlanta Independent: The democracy wants the "dollar of our fathers, but the youths of Atlanta want the dollars of their fathers-in-law."

—Fulton county crops never looked more promising. The river lands fairly smiles in plenty.

—It is said that DeGive's opera house will hold 1 500 people.

—Among other things, Atlanta is remarkable for the number, size and general activity of its mules.

—The examinations now in progress at the select school of Prof J A Richardson are very interesting. The professor is one of the most accomplished teachers in Georgia.

—City ordinances about signs are justly strict. Hereafter it will be a hard matter to inconvenience the public with clumsy sign posts on the sidewalks.

—The cemetery is visited every fair afternoon by large parties of ladies and gentlemen.

—Be kind to the stranger within thy gates. To-morrow the city will be full of visitors.

—The Air-Line offices are among the most convenient to the business community of any in the city. They are in easy reach of the depot, express and telegraph offices and the leading hotels, as well as in the center of the shipping trade.

—Ed Callaway is fixing up for a grand hop to be given the excursionists next week. When this gentleman puts his finger into a pie it is usually good.

—The children will figure largely in local history this week. This will be a gala week in the public schools.

—Mr. Charles H. Williams, formerly editor of the Columbus Times, now the solicitor of Muscogee county court, is a candidate for secretary of the convention. Mr Williams, if elected, will fill the position finely. He is a gentleman of marked ability and wide spread popularity.

—Interesting meetings are still in progress at Trinity church. Large congregations attend nightly and the interest increases.

—An excursion train will arrive in this city on the 28th inst., at 7:30 p m, from Eufaula, Troy, Union Springs, Alabama, and Columbus, Ga.

—John F Quarles, of this city, who is at present American consul at Malaga, will, at the invitation of his friends, deliver a lecture in this city on the 28th on the subject of "The Republican Movement in Europe." Quarles is one of the most intelligent of his race, and his lecture will undoubtedly be interesting.

—Major C. W. Henderson authorizes us to state that no invitations have been extended to military companies in Alabama to visit Atlanta on the fourth. The mayor and council have taken no steps to provide for formal celebration of the day, and it is probable that it will be observed.

GEORGIA SCHOLARSHIPS.

Five of them in the Normal School of Nashville University.

Professor Orr, state school commissioner, goes to Rome to-morrow for the purpose of examining some young ladies who are applying for the scholarships assigned to Georgia in the normal school of the old Nashville university, (not Vanderbilt), at Nashville, Tennessee.

These scholarships pay the party securing them $200 per annum each, for the purpose of defraying the expense of attending the normal school and qualifying themselves as teachers. They are under regulations of a proper character, and will prove of great advantage to those who possess them.

HOW THEY ORIGINATED

They were established by Rev. Barnas Sears D D, the general agent of the famous Peabody educational fund, and five of them were assigned to Georgia. Professor Orr, the examiner from this state. As yet all the applications to him are from young ladies, seeking to qualify as teachers.

Ruptures Cured.

Dr. S. S. K. Dunshe, formerly of New York, is now permanently located at the Centennial building, No 3½ Whitehall street, room No 10. The doctor's reputation preceded him to our city, and since he came here it has been perfectly justified by the wonderful success he has had in the treatment of terrible cases of rupture. He has certificates from a large number of responsible and well known parties which will convince all who read that he thoroughly understands the art of treating this most difficult disease. His ladies' department is thoroughly fitted up and is in charge of competent lady attendants. All who are afflicted should call and see Dr. Dunshee who will consult free of charge and will treat the most intricate cases on very reasonable terms. Marsh's celebrated radical cure is used by the doctor in his treatment.

A MACHINE HORSE.

An Atlanta Invention that will Beat the Equine.

At the shop of Mr. F. X. Biiley on Hunter street, we found that ingenious mechanic at work upon some patterns that attracted our attention. Upon inquiry we learned from Mr. Biiley that they were for the castings of a new machine which he is building and which is destined to create a big sensation if it accomplishes what he desires. It is a sort of machine horse, built upon the velocipede plan, and operated by a combination of motive power which will drive it "like blazes." The power consists in the multiplied weight of the rider, who moves in the saddle exactly as though he was riding a horse. The driving wheel is three feet in diameter, and Mr. Biiley claims that the machine will carry a man faster than any horse—can even, on a smooth road, outrun a steam engine. He proposes to have one ready for the state fair, and says if it does not do all he claims for it he will eat it, cog-wheels and spokes.

The First Sun-stroke.

Yesterday noon, as Mr. J. D. Carter, of the CONSTITUTION'S business department, was passing down Whitehall street, between Alabama street and the railroad, he felt a sensation which impressed him with the feeling that he was being stricken with paralysis. He managed to get into Beau Berry's drug store, where he was promptly cared for. The attack was pronounced a light sun-stroke. Mr. Carter was compelled to remain in doors during the remainder of the day and keep cold cloths to his head.

Justice Butt's Court.

In this court yesterday, a couple of lawyers sweltered and fumed over a little possessory warrant case. There was nothing in the matter of public interest.

A COTTY BURGLAR.

How Mr. Miller Works His Way Through.

Special Dispatch to The Constitution.

BOON, GA, June 26, 1876.

A tramp giving his name as J. H. Miller and hailing from Tennessee and North Carolina was arrested to-day in Haralson county and brought to this place, charged with breaking open and robbing Coogle's store, two miles east of this place, Saturday night last. He confessed the crime, and says he first broke open the blacksmith shop to get the proper tools, and then entered and robbed the store of such goods as he could conveniently carry away. He acknowledges to robbing the houses of Davis and Gold the same night. The most of the property was found in his possession, he having sold some to Mr John Crawford, who lives seven miles east of here. He sold a quantity of perfumery, soap, combs, pills, etc. He was making his way back to Tennessee. He waives a trial and goes to jail. A.

A HAM-FAT MAN.

He Sent to Jail for Laying in the Wrong Bacon.

El. Williams is a St. Vitus dancing negro, who, while passing the store of Upshaw Wimbish, on Decatur street, Saturday night, plucked a good solid ham from its hanging in the door. Chase was given to the thief, and he was caught by Officers Starnes and [illegible] in old park lot. Before he was captured he used the ham to knock down a pursuing darkey. He was tried before Justice Butt yesterday afternoon, and sent to jail to await the investigation of his little bacon-saving expedition in higher courts.

A TERRIBLE FALL.

Clinging to a Hot Steam Pipe for Life.

On Saturday afternoon, as some workmen were repairing the ridge roof of the rolling mill a portion of it fell in, carrying down a colored workman named William Upshaw. He fell astraddle the main steam pipe and clung to it some ten seconds, seeking to save himself from the long fall to the iron pavement below, when he was forced to let go and take the plunge. His arms and body were badly burned, one arm broken and his shoulder dislocated by the fall. He now lies in a critical condition. The white men saved themselves by timely jumping to the iron roof.

A Distinguished Stranger

Hon. James W. Deaderick, senior justice of the supreme court of Tennessee, is in the city, the guest of his son-in-law, Mr. W. M. Berry. His accomplished lady is with him. They are making a brief stay with their relatives in this city, while the judge enjoys a short respite from his judicial labors.

THE CAPITAL.

Franks's Trial—G. Wily Wells—An Insane Claimant.

WASHINGTON, June 26.—The trial of deputy Marshal Franks, of North Carolina, has commenced. Five evidently irregular vouchers have been exhibited. The evidence thus far shows nothing against Marshal Douglass.

The president has recognized Ransom Sas Montblanch, as consul of Peru in the state of Georgia.

The war department has nothing further regarding the Indian war.

G. Wily Wells, consul general to China, left for Mississippi to-night. He leaves for China on the 15th of July.

The secretary of the navy has issued a circular ordering that politics shall not be considered in employing workmen at the navy yards.

Revenue agent Brownslow reports from Knoxville a raid into Hancock county, resulting in the capture of Doc Roy and Bud Rains, ring leaders in the act of violating the law, and the destruction of two stills, fourteen still houses and a large lot of material.

An insane man called at the executive mansion to-day to obtain an order for the payment to him of the Geneva award. He had a large bundle of papers supporting his claim.

WASHINGTON, June 26.—Yesterday's storm extended from the lakes to the Ohio river, and at last accounts had reached Columbus, Ohio. But few fatalities are reported. The weather report this morning indicates that the storm had exhausted itself. No cautionary signals have been ordered.

The latest programme outlined by the administration to "shelve" the southwestern elephants, is to give Postmaster-General Key the supreme court judgeship of the Bristow circuit, and Gen. Pillow the mission to Mexico.

Tyner will become postmaster-general.

It is asserted on good authority that Messrs. Cox, Morrison, Sayler, Good and Blackburn have signified their intention to be on hand at the democratic gathering at White Sulphur springs next month, which promises to be large.

TOMAHAWK TOPICS.

The Loss in the Late Fights—The Situation Considered very Critical

SAN FRANCISCO, June 26.—A dispatch received this morning from Lewiston via Walla-Walla brings news from Joseph's camp to the effect that all the Indians women, children and property have been moved across the Salmon river, leaving the men free to operate. It is reported the Indians

INTEND TO RAID

on the settlements in Walla-Walla. In the late fight seventy Indians were engaged and the casualties were four wounded, one perhaps fatally. This news is obtained from a reliable Indian, who came directly from the camp, and corroborated by news brought in by whites. The troops will move in the morning from the post, commanded by Gen. Howard in person. Captain A. L. Page, with his company of twenty-five volunteers, go with the troops. We do not hear of any more settlers being massacred. The soldiers lie where they were killed. Their bodies were stripped and mutilated. The excitement is subsiding and the settlers are returning to their homes.

THE COUNCIL WITH THE GOVERNOR.

BOISE CITY, June 26.—The Bannock and Shoshone chiefs who were in council yesterday with the governor, left to-day for their camp on the Great Comas prairie. One of them, Capt. Boize Jim, some years ago, served with distinction under Gen. Crook as a scout. Two of them, Major Jim and Major George, have done similar service, and Buffalo Horse, a young Bannock brave, was a scout under Gen. Miles in the recent Sioux war. Whether the protestations of these Indians will be fulfilled depends upon the success of the Nez Perces and their allies.

THE SITUATION CRITICAL.

The situation is critical, and the influences to which these Indians are exposed are adverse to the safety of the settlements. They number about 500 warriors. Some of the Nez Perces will remain friendly in any event, but they do not constitute any considerable force of the fighting men. It is significant that the number of Indians moving about or camped near the settlements this summer is much greater than usual.

Howard Wins.

SPRINGFIELD, MASS., June 26.—Howard won by four lengths.

THE WARRIORS OF THE DANUBE.

The Movements of Zimmerman—Bombarding Rustchuk—Conspiracy to Blow Up the Suez.

LONDON, June 26.—A special dispatch from Vienna to the Times has the following:

CONSTANTINOPLE, June 26.—The agitation against Redif Pasha, minister of war, and all the military authorities is on the increase. The success in Montenegro, so far from calming this excitement, has rather increased it, it being deemed downright folly, almost treason, that in order to gain successes at a comparatively trifling point, the important theater of war in Asia should have been so wofully neglected.

The Standard has the following from Vienna: It is supposed that the czar will leave Bucharest for Alexandria to be present at the crossing there, which is expected either Tuesday or Thursday. A fearful contest is expected at Rustchuk. Eight hundred cases of typhoid fever is in the Russian hospital at Constantinople. It is reported that the English consulate at Rustchuk has been entirely destroyed by bombardment.

LONDON, June 26.—The Post's Bucharest special says the corps now entering Dobrudscha is ordered to advance quickly up to the line of the Czernavoda and Kustendye railway. After their arrival the right wing of the centre army will force a passage higher up the stream.

The Daily News' dispatch from Rustchuk, says the bombardment of this town Sunday night by the Russians was terrible. The Turks stood fire with great coolness. They replied vigorously and with good aim. A shell fell in the prison and killed two prisoners, and several non-combatants were killed and wounded. Shots struck the English, German and Belgian consulates. Shells bursts near the hospital, but the Russian fire seemed directed to the centre of the town.

LONDON, June 26.—The Daily News' special from Ibrail reports that the Turks have retreated towards Medieje on the line of the Kustendje railway. The whole north end of Dobrudscha is abandoned. It is not likely that they will make a stand this side of Silistria. Fourteen corps, under General Zimmerman, will cross the river as rapidly as possible, and will be joined by the fourth corps, now in direction of Reni, and will march south with the greatest dispatch. It is not known yet whether this army will form a column of advance between Varna and Shumla. It seems probable that these two corps will reduce Silistria, and perhaps Shumla. It is further likely that another passage of the Danube will be attempted between Guirgevo and Turnu Magruelli within the next few days, without awaiting Gen. Zimmermann's advance, which cannot be avoided to turn the Turks position about Rustchuk, under three weeks.

LONDON, June 26.—Mukhtar Pasha's successes in Asia are confirmed. The Turkis losses in Montenegro during the recent engagement are ten thousand.

A special from Alexandria says that the report recently published of the conspiracy to blow up Suez canal was based on authentic information. The khedive is taking effective measures to prevent such an attempt on land, while a sea police is being organized under the command of two English officers.

RUSTCHUK, June 26.—The bombardment of this place was continued yesterday. The English agents report that the English consulate, which had a large union jack floating, seems to have been singled out for concentrated fire and was completely destroyed.

PESTH, June 26.—In the lower house of the Hungarian diet to-day, Count Appony and Herr Kallay urged the necessity of maintaining the integrity of Turkey. Herr Tisza, premier, in reply, said the last cabinet council had decided against the occupation of foreign territory or mobilization of troops, but Austro-Hungary would not suffer neighboring territory to be taken by a foreign power.

LONDON, June 26.—A Reuter's telegram from Bucharest says that the Turks have evacuated and the Russians have occupied Hixsora. The czar has left for Giurgevo. Prince Gortschakoff has arrived in Bucharest, accompanied by his staff. The Russian chancellory reports that up to Monday 28,000 Russians had crossed the Danube at Ibrail.

A "SMART" BOY.

One of Daddy's Pets Murders His Comrade.

A boy named Butler stabbed another named Kennedy at Chattanooga, Sunday. They had been bathing with some other boys. On coming out, Butler got into a quarrel with Dennis Murphy about another difficulty that had occurred between them a week previous. Butler left the crowd and subsequently went down to a certain corner and waited until the crowd came up. As Murphy approached he remarked to Butler that he was fixed and was ready to settle the matter with him. Some boy took hold of him and Kennedy of Butler to prevent a difficulty. While Kennedy had hold of Butler he remarked that if Butler were to draw a knife on him he would spoil his face. Butler here whipped out his knife and drove it up to the hilt into Kennedy's left breast, just above the heart. Kennedy died in a very few moments.

THE AMERICAN SNOB.

The Familiarity of One John F. Hartranft.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., June 26.—The national encampment of the grand army of the republic convened to-day. The proceedings are intense.

The following cable dispatch was directed to be sent to ex-President Grant:

General U. S. Grant, in care of her majesty Queen Victoria, Buckingham Place, London—Your comrades' annual encampment assembled at Providence, Rhode Island, send their heartiest greetings to their old comrade, and desire, through you to England's queen, to thank England for Grant's reception.

[Signed] JOHN F. HARTRANFT,
Commander-in-Chief G. A. R.

Garrison's Garrulity.

LONDON, June 26.—At a breakfast given by the committee of the anti-slavery society to Lloyd Garrison, he reviewed the slavery question and praised President Grant's southern policy. He said he thought President Hayes had taken a false step in yielding to the south.

Outrages by the Mollies.

PHILADELPHIA, June 26.—A dispatch from Plymouth says that late last night near Narticoke, a party of drunken Molly Maguires attacked a number of miners, injuring all, more or less. Martin McIntyre, one of the colliers, was so badly wounded he died this morning.

A Taunton Explosion.

BOSTON, June 26.—The tug Taunton exploded, killing two men.

BOUND FOR BOSTON.

MANAGER HAYES INTRODUCES THE VARIED ATTRACTIONS OF THE CABINET.

Key Capers Nimbly to the Tune of "No More State Lines for Me."

And Devens and Schurz Explain Why Things are "Just So."

Along the Streets of the Hub Under Clouds of Bunting

MR. HAYES'S GRANDFATHER.

WASHINGTON June 26.—The following administration utterances are gathered from accounts of the cabinet's progress to Boston:

At Putnam, Conn., the president said: Ladies and gentlemen—I am very glad to exchange greetings with this patriotic gathering of citizens of northeastern Connecticut. My ancestors belonged to Windham, Connecticut. (Applause.) To Norwich, Lebanon, Windham, and possibly to Putnam, came my ancestors—the Birchards. My great grand-father, I am told, was with the company which represented this part of Connecticut, and went to take part in the battle of Bunker hill; but friends, there is not time for speech-making, and I am sure that you will be glad to see those who have come with me. Allow me to introduce Attorney General Devens.

DEVENS DANCE OUT.

The attorney general said: Fellow citizens, I am very much obliged to President Hayes for this introduction, and am very glad to meet you this morning. The demonstration was not unexpected. I am sure that from this time onward till he reaches the metropolis of New England, the president will be greeted at every station in the same way. The heart of New England always beats warmly for the president of the United States, because New England comprehends well that it was owing to the union formed by the United States that we have become a great and mighty nation instead of a mere collection of individual states. I am sure that the older spirit of our fathers still lives in the sense of New England. (Applause.)

BIRCHARD BOWS IN ANOTHER.

The president—Allow me to introduce to you a gentleman from east Tennessee, who believes as you do in a united country and in equal human rights—Judge Key, the postmaster general. (Applause.)

The postmaster general said—My friends, it has been my fortune to have been born in a different section of the country than this. I came from that part of the land of which you have all heard—the south, and I am glad to meet here this morning so many of the loyal men and loyal hearts of New England. (Applause.)

Cheers were given for the president, attorney general, and the postmaster general, and the train proceeded.

A HALT AT BLACKSTON.

At Blackston there was a similar gathering, and the president having been introduced, said:

Fellow-citizens: I thank you for this hearty welcome to Massachusetts. I have the pleasure of introducing to you a gentleman connected with the administration of the general government, residing in Tennessee. He did not agree with you and with me in the way of voting at the last election, but at present he believes as you do, that this is a nation, a united country—Postmaster General Key.

AS LOYAL AS THE DAY IS LONG.

The postmaster general was received with cheers, and said:

My friends—loyal men of the ancient commonwealth of Massachusetts: I come to you from a far-off land, and I trust that with me, you love our country, its flag, its institutions, and its liberties. [Applause.]

DEVENS DEVELOPS MORE FULLY.

The President—I now have the pleasure of presenting to you one of your own distinguished citizens, a distinguished soldier in the war for the union, Attorney-General Devens. (Applause.)

The attorney-general said: I am very much obliged to the president, and I am very glad to see again citizens of Massachusetts and of my own county of Worcester. I am sure that I am no stranger here, for I have known you in times past, and have known your devotion when it was necessary to maintain the union by the sword; and how I hope the time has come when all will seek to sustain it by the arts of peace; when again its citizens shall earn deserved happiness at the looms and the anvil. Heartily, fellow-citizens, I wish you success in all your pursuits, and I trust we shall soon have a revival of business that will make your valley again active with the music of wheels and looms; that will give to every man an honest living and competence.

BRING IN ANOTHER HOSS!

The President—I am afraid we are detaining the train too long, but I will detain it a moment longer to introduce another soldier and adopted citizen, Gen. Carl Schurz, the secretary of the interior.

CARL UNCOVERS HIS HEART.

Gen. Schurz—My fellow-citizens, as the president has been pleased to remark, I am representing in the cabinet that element of our population that come from foreign lands to share with you the blessings of liberty and to perpetuate with you the great republic of the new world. The president has assigned to me a department which has in some sense the care of the home affairs of the people—the department of the interior. I have to deal with the Indians. I have to deal with the public lands and with other questions relating to the development of the industry of our country. I have to pay pensions as some compensation to soldiers who so bravely stood in the front of the battle to defend our country and come home with the wounds on their bodies, and to widows who sacrificed their husbands to preserve the integrity of the republic. I have to do with the education of the country, to which more than to anything else the African people owe their position, and I am happy to say that we now stand upon that soil from which the educational influences that have covered the land with light have radiated more than from any other point of this great country of ours; for upon the soil of New England, and in the great men of New England, those influences originated. As for the president, I am heartily grateful for the cordial welcome given him so early in the morning. I am glad to see that on this occasion, as on others, the people of Massachusetts are up early. Now, I do not desire to longer detain the train, though I should be very glad to introduce to you the secretary of state, who was the latest of us all this morning.

THE PRESIDENT—We bid you good morning.

THE ENGINEER FLANKS EVARTS.

Evarts has not spoken during the progress. The cars start before he has fairly entered upon the second clause of his opening sentence.

THE REVIEW.

BOSTON, June 26.—The review occupied over half an hour. The streets, and sidewalks of Washington street were thronged with people, crowding and pushing, and the windows, housetops and every available space had occupants all along the route. Cheers and waving of handkerchiefs from the windows, housetops and every point of observation greeted the president.

THE CITY IN ASHES.

Closing the Liquor Shops—The Future of the City—Arrest of an Incendiary.

ST. JOHNS, June 24.—The liquor shops have been closed by a special committee appointed by citizens. Much drunkenness, however, prevails among the roughs who secured an ample supply during the fire and stored it for subsequent use. Many of these private stores have been discovered and demolished. The searches of the police have also been rewarded by the discovery and reclamation of valuable goods and chattles pilfered by the thieving hordes. In business circles and among prominent men generally the future of St. Johns has been much canvassed, and while no definite plans in many instances have been matured, the opinion is general that the money which the insurance companies will pay, added to what can reasonably be spared from the capital required to re-establish business upon its former wonted footing, will be ample to make a beginning towards rebuilding.

To-day a house on Metcalf street was fired by incendiaries, who were seen running away from the house just before the flames broke out. The fire department prevented any serious damage. Soon afterward a man named Chas. Day was captured while in the act of setting fire to a schooner laden with hay. He had a narrow escape from being lynched by the enraged citizens, who had a rope around his neck, but was deterred by a cocked pistol in the hands of Major Canard. The prisoner was taken to the police station.

The city is under military surveillance. Food and supplies for the destitute come in from all quarters, and active committees are organized and working well. The vaults of the bank of New Brunswick were opened to-day and the contents were found perfect. W. J. B. Jamison, who was reported dead, has turned up all right. The city is patrolled by special constables and volunteers. Last night there were no disturbances. All is quiet to day.

Archbishop Bayley's Retirement.

NEW YORK, June 26.—A Baltimore dispatch in regard to the appointment of Bishop Gibbons, of Richmond, to be archbishop of Baltimore, says Archbishop Bayley for some months has been in exceedingly bad health and threatened with softening of the brain, which is now said to have supervened and hopelessly incapacitated him for further active service in the church. In February Bishop Bayley went to Europe for the recovery of his health, but his malady developed so rapidly that on his arrival there it was found necessary to convey him to the Trappist monastery, in northern France, where he now remains.

The Executive Party.

NEW YORK, June 26.—President Hayes and party arrived to-night on their way to Boston. He was accompanied by Secretaries Evarts and Schurz, Attorney General Devens and Postmaster General Key. The train reached Jersey City an hour behind time. The president's car was taken on a steamer and conveyed to the Harlem end of the New York and New Haven railroad. The party will reach Boston at half past eight to-morrow morning.

THE STORM.

Immense Damage Over a Wide Belt of Country.

CHICAGO, June 26.—The damage will not exceed twenty thousand dollars. Five hundred trees in Douglas park were blown down.

HARRISBURG, June 26.—The storm lasted 45 minutes. The bridge over the Susquehannah was damaged. The Catholic cathedral was unroofed.

JACKSONVILLE, ILL., June 26.—The damage to wheat in this county is estimated at $100,000.

CINCINNATI, June 26.—The damage to crops is incalculable. It extends along the entire length of the storm.

CHICAGO, June 25.—The Western Union telegraph company is in receipt of the news that a terrific wind and rain storm, which apparently started in the vicinity of Kansas City, is now raging in northwestern Missouri, over the entire state of Iowa, in a large portion of Illinois and a portion of Michigan. The wires were prostrated in every direction, and but few telegraphic points can be reached. The wind amounts almost to a tornado, and appears to be rapidly approaching this city, which it will reach, from present appearances, in about two hours.

LATER.—About 1:20 p. m. the storm struck the city with great force, and during the 20 minutes that it lasted considerable damage was done. The wind blew with great fury, overturning teams and buggies, demolishing signs, breaking glass and doing other injury. Basements were in some instances flooded a foot deep, owing to the inadequacy of the sewers. No loss of life has been reported.

The Election in Charleston.

CHARLESTON, June 26.—The special election for seventeen members of the legislature to represent Charleston county was the quietest known since the war. The democratic ticket, containing the names of fourteen white and three colored citizens, was elected without serious opposition, the republicans having decided yesterday not to run any ticket.

Tormenting Lazarus.

COLUMBUS, June 25.—Two attempts were made by incendiaries to fire the residence of Lazarus, a prominent Hebrew citizen. The first attempt was made on Friday and the other to-day. The fire was discovered in both instances in time to prevent a conflagration.

Five Years in Limbo.

PHILADELPHIA, June 25.—Fannie Brown was arrested in St. Louis and brought here on a charge of abducting Mary Mastereon, aged ten years, pleaded guilty and sentenced to five years imprisonment in the Easton penitentiary.

An Ignoble Strike.

MONTREAL, June 26.—The ship laborers strike has come to an ignominious termination, the men having begged to be taken back.

—All nervous, exhausting, and painful diseases yield to the curative influences of Pulvermacher's Electric Belts and Bands. They are same, simple and effective, and can be easily applied by the patient himself. Book with full particulars mailed free. Address PULVERMACHER GALVANIC COMPANY, Cincinnati, Ohio.

Obituary.

MCNERHANY Dies, in this city, on the morning of the 26th instant, Raphael Gover, aged three months and one day, beloved son of Emma and Francis McNerhany. Another angel in heaven. 456

INDEX FOR ADVERTIS RS ON FOURTH PAGE.

Advertisements in this column charged ten cents per line each insertion, payable in advance. No advertisement taken for less than thirty cents. No display, electrotypes or cuts will be admitted in this column.

ADVERTISEMENTS—When properly classified the smallest advertisement of five lines, which costs but thirty cents, is seen at once by the very readers whose eyes it was intended to meet, and thus is just as valuable for this purpose as if it had been spread over the whole page.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—Having determined to discontinue the sale of Wines and Liquors, we offer our entire stock of Clarets, Rhine Wines, Champagnes, California Wines, fine French Brandies, &c., at actual cost. A. M. Lewin & Co., 49 Peachtree street. 419..j24 tf.

I WILL sell 90 acres of land, fronting upon and near the Georgia railroad, 2½ miles from the passenger depot, at a low figure, in lots to suit purchasers. T. Goldsmith, Real Estate Agent. 403-june 24 10t.

FOR SALE—An elegant seven octave Piano. Apply at 43½ Whitehall street. 413 june 24...3t

FOR SALE—That desirable Brick Store, No. 63 Decatur street, 24 by 84 feet. T. Goldsmith. 335 june21...d6t

FOR SALE—The finest improved Farm in Upper Georgia. A new 9 room house with dressing rooms, closets and pantry, 2 room building attached by cover for kitchen and servants. Magnificent barn, stables and out buildings. Two splendid never-failing springs in a few steps of the house. Creek running through property. Located at Adairsville, Georgia, three hours ride from Atlanta, on Western and Atlantic Railroad. Will exchange for good improved property in Atlanta. A bargain can be had. R. P. S. Kimbro, 56 Whitehall street. 311 june17...d1m sun,wed&fri

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST—On Whitehall or Alabama streets, between Richards' Bookstore and the Surprise store, a pair of Gold Spectacles. Finder will please at Magbee & Lowe's on Mitchell street, and get a suitable reward. 447 june27...d1t

LOST—Money by not having your Binding, Ruling, etc., executed at The Constitution Book Bindery. Blank Books manufactured to order. may21...dtf

FOUND—Out that all kinds of Job Printing can be as neatly, cheaply and quickly executed at The Constitution Job office. may20...dtf

WANTED.

WANTED—To hire by the week, a light spring Wagon and Horse. 31 South Broad street. 449 june27...d1t

WANTED—To buy a second hand Lounge or Settee, suitable for an office, cheap for cash. Apply 56 Whitehall street, up-stairs. 443 june27...d1t

WANTED—A good healthy white wet Nurse, with baby seven months old. Apply 26 Cooper street or at this office. june26..dtf

TEACHERS WANTED.—Applications are wanted to take charge of Eatonton Male Academy, and Eatonton Female Academy for the scholastic years, commencing August 1st, 1877 and 1878. Professional teachers are preferred. The Board of Trustees will act upon applications on the 30th July next. Address Jas. T. Davis, Secretary and Treasurer, B T. Eatonton, Ga., July 22, 1877. 436 june27...d3t

FOR RENT.

FOR RENT—Two Rooms on second floor in my building opposite The Constitution office. A. Murphy. 352 june21..dtf

FOR RENT—That elegant Store House and Basement corner Line and Pryor streets. Apply to J. W. English. 315 april...dtf

PERSONAL.

WILL—You were praising Rochester beer the other day. It is on draught at the Big Bonanza. CHARLES. june24...d1w

EMMELINE—I couldn't come as I promised. The fresh and cool Rochester beer at the Big Bonanza was too attractive. I'll send you some. CARLOS. june 24...d1w

MISCELLANEOUS.

SPENCE & JARVIS, Carriage Manufacturers. Ordered work a specialty. Repairing promptly attended to. Factory 44 Line street. 382 june24...tf

IF you want to taste the best beer in town go to the Big Bonanza. Rochester and Milwaukee always on draught—ice cold. june 24-1w

GOOD wine needs no bush, and good beer needs no push. Try the Milwaukee and Rochester beer at the Big Bonanza. june 24-1w

FRESH and cool Milwaukee and Rochester beer, on draught, at the Big Bonanza. june24

BOARDING.

TWO large, airy, delightful rooms, furnished or unfurnished, with first class board, at 124 Peachtree street. 455 june27...d1w

The Atlanta Daily Constitution

WEDNESDAY MORNING, JUNE 27, 1877.

Weekly Constitution One Dollar

We will send the WEEKLY CONSTITUTION to any address until 1st day of January, 1878 on receipt of One Dollar, postage free. Send money by post office order or registered letter addressed to Atlanta Constitution Publishing Company.

UNPARALLELED CHEEK.

The demand of the bondholders for gold payment is not the first demand they have made outside of their legal rights. The 5.20s were sold for greenbacks, and were to be redeemed, as it was supposed, in greenbacks. The author of the original bill so understood it; but in 1869 the following act was forced through congress:

The faith of the United States is solemnly pledged to the payment in coin or its equivalent, of all the obligations of the United States not bearing interest, known as United States notes, and of all the interest-bearing obligations of the United States, except in cases where the law authorizing the issue of any such obligation has expressly provided that the same may be paid in lawful money or other currency than gold and silver. But none of the interest-bearing obligations not already due shall be redeemed or paid before maturity, unless at such time United States notes are convertible into coin at the option of the holder, or unless at such time bonds of the United States bearing a lower rate of interest than the bonds to be redeemed can be sold at par in coin. The faith of the United States is also solemnly pledged to make provisions at the earliest practicable period for the redemption of the United States notes in coin.

When this act was put through, greenbacks were at a discount. Now silver is at a discount. Having changed the greenback contract to a gold and silver contract, they next attempted to make it purely a gold contract. They did stop the coinage of silver dollars, but that did not change the contract, and the dollar of the fathers, the silver dollar of the constitution, is still a legal measure. The bondholder should be gently told that he cannot again change this contract at the expense of the people. His present demand is absurd. If gold should be cheapened, he would probably demand diamonds next.

THE naval officers are dying off again. Commodore Goldsborough, who sunk the Confederate schooner York, died last week. He was made a midshipman in 1824. Capt. Wm. M. Lowe died this week. The stock of rear admirals was well-nigh exhausted last winter.

IT is said that the capital removers are sending orators and emissaries into North Georgia. This is probably a good idea, and we are liberal enough to hope that they may have a pleasant visit among the sturdy mountaineers.

THE NEW INDIAN WAR.

The Nez Perces, led by a chief with a singularly mild name, have declared war against the United States in the usual summary Indian fashion. They killed every white they could reach, and will continue the process until the Salmon river country is depopulated, or the troops arrive in sufficient numbers to stay their avenging hands. Joseph, the now famous leader of these northern Indians, seems to be as vindictive as Captain Jack, in spite of his name, which suggests those real friends of peace that are often found over the British line, but never on this side. We have an abundance of men like General Howard, but their kind of peace has not been productive of satisfactory results. Since Grant inaugurated his much-talked-of peace policy, we have had a succession of cruel Indian wars—the slaughter of the Piegans, the massacre of the Navajoes in Arizona, the Modoc war, the war with Sitting Bull, and the present uprising of the Idaho Indians.

This "peace policy" is in truth but a cover under which the favorites of the administration can steal. Instead of providing for the Indians, they swindle them; to use General Pope's words, they give them just enough to eat to starve them to death slowly, and the army is expected to see that they starve with tranquillity. The entire management of the Indians by the government on the plains is a disgrace to us and to civilization.

Joseph has it is true another grievance. An Indian of his tribe was murdered by a white man. No efforts seem to have been made by the authorities of Idaho to punish the white offender; the Indians attempted to secure the punishment of the murderer, and when they found that the white man's law and officials were, like their promises, fair on the face but defective, the hour for vengeance had come. Short rations of food and of justice drove them to retaliation. The blow was a bloody one, and General Howard is hurrying all available troops to the front to prevent it from becoming bloodier still. After a while Joseph will be hunted out of the country, as Sitting Bull was, and the contractors and sutlers will continue business at the old stand. If this result is not readily attained, it will be because Howard is not General Crook. Joseph may at first prove to be a bigger man than the hero of the Freedmen's bank, but in the end he will have to succumb to the stronger battalions. Such a result would not, however, settle anything. There would only be peace until some other tribe was wronged or starved into cruelty, and then would come more massacres, blood and trouble. The peace-policy should either be reconstructed or else placed on the retired list.

THE FREEDMAN'S BANK.

The commissioners claim to have in hand enough money to pay a ten per cent dividend to the depositors; but as there are nearly twenty thousand depositors whose balances are less than five dollars, they have decided to declare no dividend "at present." They promise well, however; and as promises are all that are now offered these victims of the republican party, we give the commissioners' view of the situation, as summed up by a Washington correspondent of the Baltimore Sun:

As soon as the commissioners can dispose of the building in this city at what is considered a fair price, they think they will be able to declare a dividend of twenty per cent. The building cost $258,000, and it is thought that $300,000 would not be too much for it. It is believed that ultimately the government will buy the building for the use of the department of justice. The commissioners have collected up a good many of the mortgages held in Washington, including most of the mortgage of $98,000 on the furniture of the Arlington hotel and the big mortgage held on the Washington clubhouse on New York avenue. There are from 100 to 120 pieces of real estate in this district belonging to the institution, some of which are very valuable, but in the present depressed condition of values the commissioners have considered it useless to throw the property on the market, particularly after their experience two weeks ago when the bank building was put up and the highest bid was only $.05,000. It is the opinion of the commissioners that the institution will finally be enabled to pay about 50 per cent of its indebtedness.

THE famine continues in India. The price of grain is advancing, most of the Burmese rice crop has been secured for English consumption, and there is no rain. The death rate is rapidly rising, and the best authorities estimate the total loss of life that will follow from famine at a million, and think that the Madras census of 1881, with its 30,000,000 souls, will show, if not a retrograde, a stationary population. A fact is cited by the London Times' correspondent which upsets the assertion that periodical famines and pestilences are necessary to keep down the redundant population of Hindostan. The remarks on this head, the correspondent holds, would be pertinent to the subject if the famine had displayed itself in the most thickly populated districts of the country, but, as a matter of fact, the most thickly populated districts have been able not only to grow food enough for their own necessities, but to export to places where there was scarcity. Tanjore, for instance, with its 540 inhabitants to a square mile, has known no famine nor distress beyond that incidental to the raising of prices of food from 100 to 200 per cent. above the ordinary rates; while Kurnool, Cuddapah and Bellary, with only 130, 160, and 150 inhabitants to a square mile, have felt the pressure most severely.

COLONEL JONES, of the Macon Telegraph, threatens the Central railroad with the convention. This would all be well enough if the Central were worth fighting, but its management has brought it to a condition where it can only excite pity—pity for the widows and orphans who have their funds invested in its stock. The Augusta Chronicle and Savannah News will please note that this is another heartless attack on Mr. Wadley.

THE New York senatorship is attracting the attention of the political gossips. Governor Tilden can have it if he wants it. If not, then the fortunate man will be either Judge Church or Lieutenant-Governor Dorsheimer. At the head of the struggling republican crowd of aspirants come Mr. Conkling, Secretary Evarts, Governor Morgan and ex-Senator Felton.

THE WHEAT HARVEST.

The June reports of the department of agriculture at Washington show that the prospects of the wheat crop on this side of the Rocky Mountains are thirteen per cent better than they were at the corresponding time of last year. The great wheat-growing states of the Mississippi Valley are very promising—Ohio being rated at 115, Indiana at 112, Missouri at 110, and Michigan at 109. Such figures indicate that an enormous crop will soon be ready for the harvest. The returns from California show that she will have half of a full crop, which will afford a good round amount for export; and the crop advices from across the water are at least fairly favorable.

We have no desire to push financial advice on anybody; it is not a desirable job under any circumstances; but we submit to the growers of wheat in Georgia whether it is best to throw away the advantages in time that a sunny sky has given them over the producers in the northwest? They have a month the start of northern producers, stocks are low, and ruling prices are high. The war bids fair to remain localized and it may be speedily terminated. Should a southern wheat grower, then, hold back his crop until the northwest is ready to turn a flood of grain into the markets of the world—even into those of Georgia? Each person must decide for himself whether this question answers itself or not.

LIPPINCOTT'S MAGAZINE.

Lippincott's Magazine for July opens with the third paper of Lady Blanche Murphy's illustrated series entitled "Down the Rhine." Alfred S. Gibbs gives a sketch of Edinburgh which is finely illustrated, and Mrs. Rebecca Harding Davis, one of the most dramatic and effective of our modern female novelists, begins a story, of which three chapters are published, entitled "A Law Unto Herself." This is followed by a flaccid and unsatisfactory set of verses by Mrs. Mary B. Dodge, entitled "The Sweetener." An editor of a confectionery might be at less pains to name his goods and do quite as well. Henry James, jr., who is getting to be somewhat too prolific with the pen, describes "An English Easter," and Emma Lazarus has a poetical trifle which she calls "The Elixir." Mary E. Blair gives a fanciful study of French life entitled "Leonie Regnault," and George Macdonald is represented by another installment of "The Marquis of Lossie." The other articles are: "Some last words from Sainte-Beuve;" "A Few Letters;" a characteristic poem from Sidney Lanier entitled "From the Flats;" "A Day's March through Finland," and the usual editorial departments and reviews. Lippincott's seems to be edited with carefulness and discrimination, and one of the best periodicals now printed in this country.

A QUEER CASE.

Some months ago, a well-known negro desperado and professional burglar named Bill Ledwith, who had been captured in the neighborhood of Valdosta and sentenced to the penitentiary for ten years succeeded in making his escape. Ledwith went to Florida, but was subsequently arrested in Fernandina. Mr. S. L. Martin, to whom the credit is due for tracing the negro, got a requisition and then wrote to the keeper of the penitentiary for assistance. To this application, Mr. Nelms wrote the following reply, which is published in the Valdosta Times:

ATLANTA, GA., June 15, 1877.

Mr. S. L. Martin, Lowndes county—DEAR SIR—Your favor of the 13th inst. to hand in due time. I think, under all the circumstances, it best to leave the matter as it now stands. If you were to go after him and get him, you would lose time, trouble and expenses; and should you get him, the amount is so small it would not justify you to take such a long trip. With my thanks to you for your services in the past, I am, sir, with respect, yours truly,

JOHN W. NELMS,
Prin. Keeper Ga. Penitentiary.

The sheriff, it appears, offered to go after this noted criminal and deliver him to the proper authorities provided he was paid two dollars a day and his traveling expenses. It may be that all the facts in the case have not been correctly stated in the Times. If they have, it is an exceedingly queer case.

GOV. CULLOM, of Illinois, has adopted a new rule on the subject of pardons, which would bear transplanting. It requires that notice of all applications for pardon shall be published three weeks in a paper either in or near the place where the trial was had, the notice to state the name of the convict and the nature of the crime; and in addition, there must come with the application for pardon a statement of the case from the judge and the prosecuting attorney acting therein; or, if such statement cannot be obtained, the reasons therefor. The object of this excellent rule is to show that a movement for pardon is on foot, so that the community most interested may take steps to counteract it, if deemed necessary. Pardons are frequently granted because there appear to be many good citizens in favor of them, and none against them, whereas, if the truth could be got at, it would be found that the general sense of the community is opposed to them.

THE commission appointed by the legislature of South Carolina to investigate the amount and character of the bonded and floating indebtedness of the state will begin its sessions in Columbia on the first day of August. All persons to whom the state is indebted are requested to present their bonds, stocks, coupons or other evidences of indebtedness to the commission during the month of August.

THE Baltimore Sun urges the establishment of state boards of health which shall have power to organize local boards. It attributes the death of 2,665 people in Charleston by yellow fever to "the neglect of the authorities to enforce proper regulations to protect the public health."

THE opinion is freely expressed in army circles that the regular army appropriation will not be passed at the extra session. A bill to pay the rank and file may be; but a determined effort will be made to reduce the army before money is appropriated for the balance of the fiscal year.

FACT AND COMMENT.

ALL Asiatic women ride horseback astride.

THERE was snow on the ground at St. Petersburg as late as the — of June.

SOUTHERN newspapers, as a rule, having a hard time.—N. Y. Herald.

FATNESS is the criterion of female beauty in Barbary.

WHITE ink, to be used on dark paper, is one of the novelties in stationery.

A WAR map of the Idaho conflict is now in season. Some of the —dscha cuts ought to be available.

Two firms of ladies in Boston do a successful business of taking and doing lawyers' copying.

WE have put off buying a pair of dumb bells for exercise. It will be time to slam around at mosquitoes.

A CRITIC says that Miss Sarah O. Jewett, who wrote "Deephaven," may not unreasonably aspire to the place Hawthorne left empty in American fiction.

A QUART of peaches for every man, woman and child in the country—the estimated crop from Delaware this season.

THE average age of the Kentucky soldiers of the war of 1812, now living, eighty-five years.

MRS. HENDRICKS is said to be a born diplomatist, and watches over her husband with dexterous care while the reporters are talking with him.

THERE'S a good deal of human nature in England. Somebody prosecuted Bradlaugh for publishing an obscene book and the edition ran up from 700 to 100,000 in two months.

THE Philadelphia Bulletin does not believe there is any such place as Nicsic. The next thing you know the incredulous Bulletin will be asserting that there is no such thing as victuals.

A YOUNG married woman mended her husband's coat. She sewed the tail on. Rets up all nice and tight—bought they were es. The Woman's Journal says the anecdote is a fact.

A COTEMPORARY asks: "Are skunks liable to go mad?" We cant answer the question, but is said that a person who too closely interviews one is very liable to go much out of his way, indeed.

NOT one father in ten knows whether his boy has genius or not, but he may ever know unless he leaves his watch at home and gives the lad a chance to take out the works and remove superfluous cogs.

FIVE and ten dollar bills of the Confederate States of America have been palmed off of late on the poor people in this city who do not distinguish them from current money.—Quebec Chronicle.

THE topographical statesman of the New York Herald has published a map to show how we can compose our Mexican troubles. The present boundary is 1573 miles long. By following straight across the country on parallel 260, which strikes the eastern shore at the mouth of the Rio Grande, and taking the whole of Lower California, we would get a border 2 miles long; while starting from the same eastern point and striking the western coast below 22 degs, we would have a frontier only 160 miles long. It is much shorter yet across the isthmus.

ALBANI is 53; Bishop, 63; Ole Bull 67; Von Bulow, 47; Jules Benedict, 72; Jenny Lind, 56; Gounod, 59; Pauline Lucca, 37; Isson, 34; Offenbach, 58; Sims Reeves, 56; Serder, 42; Titiens, 43; Wagner, 64; Wieniawski, 42, and Vieuxtemps, 57.

MR. TYNDALL has invented a respirator for firemen, which is likely to prove extraordinary boon to them. In company with Captain Shaw, of the London Fire Brigade he has tested it with entire success.

THE pope's tiara, which was presented him by Napoleon after the concordat, in 1805 is worth $44,000, and consists of one emerald, eight rubies, twenty-four pearls, with a cross of twelve diamonds, and pendants of pearl and rubies.

THE mocking bird is becoming a migrant, and will before long be heard in northern fields as frequently as in the sunny south. As heretofore stated in these columns, a mocking bird has recently been discovered near this city in a grove, which has nested, and gives promise of raising a brood of young.—Rochester (N. Y.) Union.

CAPT. CATESBY AP R. JONES, who died in Selma, Ala., on the 20th from the effects of wounds received in a personal difficulty with Mr J. A. Harrel, was one of the most capable and gallant officers in the Confederate service. As soon as his state seceded, he resigned his commission in the United States navy, and was in active service during the whole war. He was first lieutenant of the Merrimac at the time of her engagement with the fleet in Hampton Roads.

ON the outgoing steamers, conversation is often of a cosmopolitan nature. A Boston merchant on a recent trip was considerably impressed by the earnestness of a German passenger. "America," said the returning Teuton, "is der best coundry in der vorld. I haf lived dere more as den years, and failed vive dimes, and now I goes home to lif mit a fortune and my vamily!"—Boston Commercial Bulletin.

THE number of wolves in Russia is estimated at 200,000, and their annual consumption of flesh is 3 cwt. per head. Last year they ate, among other items, 161 human beings, and it is estimated that, in one way or another, they cost the country $10,000,000. Hunting has declined since the emancipation of the serfs, and the wolves have increased.

THE increasing business of the New York elevated railway company, of which Cyrus W. Field is president, is pointed at as proof of the growing favor with which the public regard these aerial highways. The number of passengers carried during May, 1875, was 74,721; during May, 1876, 180,617, and during May, 1877, 293,792. Not a life has been lost nor a passenger seriously injured on the road during these three years.

THE wise daughter is the pride of her father, yea, her mother also doth delight in her; but the foolish maiden bringeth sorrow. She hangeth on the front gate she tippeth up hat over her left ear. Her eye is full of the Old Nick. She glanceth over her shoulder when she promenades on Dominick street. Her hand kerchief is also seen. Then the dry good clerk says, "Ha! ha!" He smileth to himself he makes mistakes in the measure of calico.—Rome Sentinel.

THE DESERT.

BY WILLIE BLANCHE ROBINSON.

I lie alone and void, a barren land,
A windy hell, to all things nothing worth,
Hated of beasts, of birds of air, of men—
I have no part or parcel with the earth.

The far-off sun that o'er me moveth slow
Doth seem to chide me for my dreary doom,
The very stars that o'er me shine and glow
Do seem to mock me for my barren womb.

I feel the tread of many passing feet,
I hear the voices of the caravan;
They too bring curses, and from them
I've learned the saddest sorrow of my ban;

For I have heard them speak of far-off lands
Where sweet rains drip and tender flowers grow,
I dream I hear the music of their winds,
The voices of their rivers as they flow.

I mourn me not my wide land's dreary waste,
I mourn me not the simoon's howl and whirr;
Oh, bitterest sorrow of my burning heart,
I have no memory of sweet things that were.

I have no memory of a single flower
Whose sweet face lifted from my scorching sand;
I have no memory of a single hour
Made cool by soft airs, by sweet sea winds fanned.

Pity me, cursed and desolate, and drear,
Pity me for my lack of all sweet things,
A mocking answer cometh: Lo! I hear
The rushing of the simoon's sandy winds!

—Mem. from Society Journal. "Miss S—— appeared to positive disadvantage because of cloudiness of complexion and—must we write it?—Pimples spoiling an otherwise beautiful countenance." [She should by all means procure and use Dr. Bull's Blood Mixture. Rep.]

Personal Comeliness

is greatly enhanced by a fine set of teeth. On the other hand, nothing so detracts from the effect of pleasing features, fine eyes and a graceful figure, as yellow teeth. That popular toilet article SOZODONT checks their decay, and renders them as white as snow.

june26 deod1w&w1t.

ROUNDABOUT IN GEORGIA.

—Red bugs have been known to follow the members of an excursion party to their very doors.

—About this season picnics are exceedingly roman-tick.

—The paragrapher of the Savannah News says an honest man will die in Atlanta if he lives there long enough. The paragrapher ought to come up and put Methuselah to shame.

—Colonel Furman has gone to North Georgia, probably in the interests of the halls of our fathers.

—The Hand company is still adding to its gold interests in Northeastern Georgia.

—Col. Styles, of the Gainesville Eagle, dropped in on us yesterday. His air was quite pastoral, and his complexion an eloquent advertisement of the delightful climate of Gainesville.

—We will shortly begin the publication of brief sketches of the members of the constitutional convention.

—Henry Cabaniss seems to be in favor of Col. Bill Harris for secretary of the convention.

—Bob Falligant says the next time he tackles a burglar he proposes to use a long-range Krupp gun.

—Tom Johnson, the deputy postmaster at Savannah, won't visit Atlanta this season.

—Pendleton, of the Valdosta Times, has heard it somewhere, or seen it stated in some newspaper, that four or five good democrats voted against the convention.

—The Georgia press association will be well represented in the convention.

—If Ben Russell wants to have fun in Atlanta we advise him to bring up his banjo-picking cousin.

—We judge from the improvements made in the local columns of the Macon Telegraph during the past week or two that Mr. Sam. H. Jemison has taken the place of the lamented Watson. Mr. Jemison is one of the most vigorous and graceful writers in Georgia, and one of the most genial of gentlemen.

—If any member of the convention wants a substitute, we advise him to employ Ham, of the Warrenton Clipper.

—Colonel Gregg Wright, of the Augusta Chronicle, will probably not attend the convention much at a time.

—Captain Ed. Purcell planted some barbecue seed on the canal a few weeks ago, and now he is expecting to gather the fruit. Barbecues are as thick as blackberries in Augusta.

—A North Carolina tobacco man, in endeavoring to swap a horse for a Georgia mule in Jones county recently, caught hold of the animal's tail and gave it a twist. It is not known for certain whether or not he was endeavoring to discover some flaw in the mule. Those who were present at the time of his demise give conflicting statements in regard to the matter.

—The Athens Georgian has the following from Rabun county: "A negro named Ancil Johnson was committed to jail yesterday for stealing fifty-six dollars in money from Mr. Jos. R. Hopper, the day before. Strange visions, in a secluded dell, on yesterday evening, caused the colored brother to yelp out the fact that a white man hired him to do the deed, and said white man is *non est*, but parties are in pursuit, and it is hoped the rogue may be captured."

LIST OF THE DELEGATES.

FIRST DISTRICT—A R Lawton, W T Thompson, J M Guerard, John Screven, J L Warren, Waring Russell, A G Smith, Stephen F Keller.

SECOND DISTRICT—W Robert Gignilliat, Henry Horne, Wm F Conley.

THIRD DISTRICT—Seaborn Hall, C C Grace.

FOURTH DISTRICT—M L Mershon, J R Bachlott.

FIFTH DISTRICT—J M Spence, W A McDonald.

SIXTH DISTRICT—B L Stephens, J D Knight.

SEVENTH DISTRICT—James L Seward, Augustus H Hansell, J Bryant Creech, Henry Gay.

EIGHTH DISTRICT—J B Twitty, B E Russell, Jon E Donalson, J S Clifton.

NINTH DISTRICT—Green Whiddon, J H Hand, B Yancey.

TENTH DISTRICT—Nelson Tift, John A Davis, W Wells, R R Jenkins.

ELEVENTH DISTRICT—David Goff, L C Sale, S L Williams, B F Burnett.

TWELFTH DISTRICT—J L Wimberly, Isaac W Stokes, L Guerry, D B Harrell.

THIRTEENTH DISTRICT—George F Cooper, T M Furlow, Joseph V Scott, A H Greer, J C Ellington, John H Respass.

FOURTEENTH DISTRICT—R W Anderson, D F McCrimmon, David J Sapp, O P Swearingen.

FIFTEENTH DISTRICT—M N McRae.

SIXTEENTH DISTRICT—J H Hicks, Neil McLeod, J T Coney.

SEVENTEENTH DISTRICT—H A Perry, Justin B Heath, W Bones, J C Dell, W D Brannen.

EIGHTEENTH DISTRICT—Charles J Jenkins, Robert H May, George R Sibley, Adam Johnston, J G Cain, D G Phillips, W G Brady.

NINETEENTH DISTRICT—John S Johnston, G F. Bristow, M W Lewis, C Heard, D N Sanders.

TWENTIETH DISTRICT—R L Worthen, H N Hollifield, F C Funan, Thomas Newell, C W DuBose, Geo F Pierce, Jr.

TWENTY-FIRST DISTRICT—E C Grier, A S Hamilton, F Chambers, E J Coats, P W Edge.

TWENTY SECOND DISTRICT—W H Ross, W A Loften, T J Simmons, A D Hammond, L A Ponder, W H H Nash, J A Hunt, T J Barrett.

TWENTY-THIRD DISTRICT—B F Tharpe, J M Davis, Eli Warren, W S Wallace, M D Stroud, B W Sanford.

TWENTY-FOURTH DISTRICT—W A Little, Porter Ingram, Francis Fontaine, J W Hewell, J D Wilson.

TWENTY-FIFTH DISTRICT—E A Flewellen, John Dickey, J M Mobley, V I Hudson, J T Willis, W R Gorman.

TWENTY-SIXTH DISTRICT—Jno H McCallum, F D Dismuke, C S Westmoreland, R R Rodgers.

TWENTY-SEVENTH DISTRICT—Pope Barrow, Andrew Jackson, T A Gibbs, J M Pace, O S Porter, E B Rosser.

TWENTY-EIGHTH DISTRICT—Augustus Reese, Joshua Hill, T G Lawson, J B Nisbet, J C Key.

TWENTY-NINTH DISTRICT—Robert Toombs, Wm M Reese, J N Mercier, Paul C Hudson, H R Casey.

THIRTIETH DISTRICT—J D Matthews, W G Johnson, W W Scott, Wm H Mattox.

THIRTY-FIRST DISTRICT—T G Underwood, S H Mosely, D U Osborn.

THIRTY SECOND DISTRICT—Vier Boyd, A F Underwood.

THIRTY-THIRD DISTRICT—S A Camp, J J Sheppard, M Graham, M Bryan.

THIRTY-FOURTH DISTRICT—L J Winn, James Polk, Dr Tye, S G Howell, R D Wynn.

THIRTY-FIFTH DISTRICT—J W Robertson, L Bartrell, N J Hammond, P L Mynatt, John Collier, B E Crane, J T Spence, A C McIntosh, W Roberts.

THIRTY SIXTH DISTRICT—John T Glover, John Longino, Hugh Buchanan, L H Featherston, A J Phillips, E D Reuder.

THIRTY-SEVENTH DISTRICT—W O Tuggle, N Swanson, L L Hardy, sr., S W Harris, R L Love, S M Awbrey.

THIRTY-EIGHTH DISTRICT—N J Tumlin, W J Head, J G Denton.

THIRTY-NINTH DISTRICT—A W Holcomb, James Brown, E E Field, Oliver Clark.

FORTIETH DISTRICT—C J Wellborn, J G Stephens.

FORTY-FIRST DISTRICT—W F Day, D Garren, J Kelley.

FORTY SECOND DISTRICT—W T Wofford, Jno H Fitten, Abda Johnson, A R Wright, D B Hamilton, Nathan Bass, S Hawkins.

FORTY THIRD DISTRICT—L N Trammell, Wm Kinsey, S M Carter, J C Fain.

FORTY-FOURTH DISTRICT—T G McFarland, R I Paris, N Lowe.

The Kind of Officers the Turks Have.

Erzeroum correspondence of the London Times.

Muhktar represents, with considerable accuracy, that type of commander known in an English barrack square as a smart officer. His appearance is martial, his carriage erect, his tones decisive and his arms and accoutrements clean and well put on. His military ardour is in no way damped by his exploits last summer in Herzegovina, and he is thoroughly imbued with a sentiment of his strategical excellence, that his confidence has among the wags in his army, gained him the alias of "Von Moltke." Ishmael Pasha, the Valia, belongs to a family of highwaymen, and his nephews still practice with great success, and in the immediate neighborhood, their lucrative profession. The governor himself is entirely ignorant of the useful art of writing, but like a child of five, with patience and perseverance, he can read some words. The officer commanding the artillery, not even so well educated as the pasha, has no better notion of putting his ideas on paper than a codfish, and he knows no more about reading than he does of comparative anatomy. A person recently condemned to be hanged by the neck until he was dead (with no hope held out to him of the Lord having mercy on his soul) is now commanding a regiment in Kars; and the son of the French consul's porter, who, without any previous military or indeed any other knowledge, has just been gazetted to the rank of captain, naively answered, when told that it was a great pity that his total ignorance would prevent his sending home news of the war, "I shall learn to write when I get to my regiment."

—"The brightest and freshest of fashion publications," was the comment of a competent critic on "Andrews' Bazar." No journal of its kind has ever illustrated the fashions more beautifully and effectively. Send ten cents for specimen copy to W. R. Andrews, Cincinnati.

Special Notices.

Special Notice.

Messrs. Longley & Robinson, contractors and builders and proprietors of the Phoenix Planing Mills, take pleasure in informing their patrons and the public generally that having entirely rebuilt their mill, they are prepared with new and improved machinery to do all kinds of work in the building line with greater facility and at lower rates than heretofore, and respectfully solicit their patronage.

423 june24...d1w LONGLEY & ROBINSON.

A CARD.

To all who are suffering from the errors and indiscretion of youth, nervous weakness, early decay, loss of manhood, &c. I will send a recipe that will cure you, FREE OF CHARGE. This great remedy was discovered by a missionary in South America. Send a self-addressed envelope to the Rev. JOSEPH T INMAN, Station D, Bible House, New York City. 121 feb17—deod&w6m

NERVOUS DEBILITY.

Vital weakness or depression: a weak exhausted feeling, no energy or courage: the result of mental over-work, indiscretion or excesses, or some drain upon the system, is always cured by HUMPHREYS' HOMEOPATHIC SPECIFIC No. 28. It tones up and invigorates the system, dispels the gloom and despondency, imparts strength and energy—stops the drain and rejuvenates the entire man. Been used twenty years with perfect success by thousands. Sold by dealers. Price, $1 00 per single vial, or $5 00 per package of five vials and $2 00 vial of powder. Sent by mail on receipt of price. Address HUMPHREYS' HOMEOPATHIC MEDICINE COMPANY, 109 FULTON STREET, NEW YORK.

VEGETINE.

"HE SAYS IT IS TRUE."

SENECA FALLS, November 9, 1876.

MR. H. R. STEVENS:

Dear Sir—As you are an entire stranger to me, I want you to know what VEGETINE has done for me. Only those who have been raised from death's door can know the value of such a good medicine. I am 53 years of age. Three years ago I was taken sick with what the doctors called Lumbago. For weeks I was confined to my bed. I had three different physicians, without any help. I received no relief; I was a great sufferer; finally I became entirely helpless. The last doctor told me there was no help; he said he might possibly save my life by injecting morphine in my arms and legs. The encouragement for saving my life by having this done was so small a chance I could not consent to run the risk. About this time my son read your advertisement in our paper, a testimony of a person who had been very sick with about the same complaint, and was cured. My son went right away to the apothecary store and bought a bottle of VEGETINE. Before I had used the first bottle I found great relief; I could move myself in bed. After taking three bottles I was able to sit up and move about my room. I continued taking the VEGETINE, and I was in a few weeks restored to my former health. The VEGETINE saved my life after the physicians said there was no help for me. I have had no doctor since. If I feel unwell I take a dose of VEGETINE, and I recommend it to my friends.

Your VEGETINE ought to be in every family. My doctor was surprised to see me in good health. He says "VEGETINE is a good medicine." I tell him it cured me. He says, "It is true." I can not feel too thankful. Very gratefully yours,

MRS CATHERINE COONS,
Seneca Falls, Seneca county, N. Y.

VEGETINE.

ALL DISEASES OF THE BLOOD. If VEGETINE will relieve pain, cleanse, purify and cure such diseases restoring the patient to perfect health after trying different physicians, many remedies, suffering for years is it not conclusive proof, if you are a sufferer, you can be cured? Why is this medicine performing such great cures? It works in the blood, in the circulating fluid. It can truly be called the *Great Blood Purifier*. The great source of disease originates in the blood; and no medicine that does not act directly upon it, to purify and renovate, has any just claim upon public attention.

VEGETINE

Will Cure Canker Humor.

ROCKPORT, Mass., March 31, 1876.

H. R. STEVENS:—

Sir—Last fall my husband got me two bottles of your VEGETINE to take for the Canker Humor, which I have had in my stomach for several years. I took it, and the result was very satisfactory. I have taken a good many remedies for the Canker Humor and none seemed to help me but VEGETINE. There is no doubt in my mind that every one suffering with Canker Humor can be cured by taking VEGETINE. It gave me a good appetite, and I felt better in every respect.

Yours with respect,
MRS. ELIZA ANN POOLE.

VEGETINE.

NOTHING EQUAL TO IT.

SOUTH SALEM, Mass., Nov. 14, 1876.

MR. H. R. STEVENS:—

Dear Sir—I have been troubled with Scrofula, Canker and Liver Complaint for three years; nothing never did me any good until I commenced using the VEGETINE. I am now getting along first-rate, and still using the VEGETINE. I consider there is nothing equal to it for such complaints. Can heartily commend it to everybody. Yours truly,

MRS. LIZZIE M. PACKARD,
No. 16 Lagrange street, South Salem, Mass.

VEGETINE thoroughly eradicates every kind of humor, and restores the entire system to a healthy condition.

VEGETINE

Prepared by

H. R. STEVENS, BOSTON, MASS.

Vegetine is sold by all Druggists

353 june16...d2w.sat&wednrm&dor4thd

Prolific Cotton, 4th Year.

CAMP'S Early Prolific Cotton Seeds—crop of 1876—Careful selections by Mr. Harry Camp, of Covington, from the celebrated D. Dickson and W. H. —aron cotton seeds. Price per sack of one peck $1 00. For sale by MARK W. JOHNSON, Atlanta, Ga. apr8 d&wtf

The Methodist Advocate,

PUBLISHED at 110 Whitehall street, is the representative paper for the M. E. CHURCH in the South. Correspondence from

Popular Writers

at home and abroad, received weekly. $1 00 will pay for it six months. june15...dtf

New Advertisements.

Cor. Peachtree and Wall Streets.

WALTER R. BROWN, ATTORNEY, Atlanta, Georgia.

REFERENCES BY PERMISSION—Citizens Bank of Georgia, Atlanta; Campbell Wallace President, Atlanta; Eddleman & Brown, Atlanta; James R. Wylie & Co., Atlanta; T. M. Horsey, Atlanta; Neave, Ward & Co., Cincinnati; Cowing & Hatch, Boston, Mass.; J. W. Seaton & Co., Louisville, Ky.; Kayne, Spring, Dale & Co., New York City. 332 june19..djuly2 h n a

Notice in Bankruptcy.

DISTRICT COURT of the United States—Northern District of Georgia—In the matter of Hunter & Beusse, and of Samuel M. Hunter and Henry Beusse, Bankrupts—No. 1182.

All persons interested are notified to show cause, if any they have, before Register Albert G. Foster, at his office in Madison, Georgia, on the 9th day of July, 1877, at 10 o'clock a. m. why the above named Bankrupts should not be discharged from all their debts.

The second and third meetings of creditors will be held at the same time and place.

450 june27—d1t A. E. BUCK, Clerk.

GEORGIA, Fulton county.

Ordinary's Office, June 25th, 1877.

MRS. MARY D. MITCHELL, wife of Wm. D. Mitchell, has applied for exemption of personalty and I will pass upon the same at 10 o'clock a. m., on the 12th day of July, 1877, at my office.

DANIEL PITTMAN, Ordinary.

453 june27..w2t

GEORGIA, Fulton county.

Ordinary's Office, June 26th, 1877.

R. P. TATUM has applied for exemption of personalty and setting apart and valuation of a homestead of realty, and I will pass upon the same at 10 o'clock a. m., on the 12th day of July, 1877, at my office.

DANIEL PITTMAN, Ordinary.

353 june2..d&w1t

Closing Exercises OF THE Public Schools

THE Public Exercises of the Schools will be held during the present week, as follows:

Wednesday—Girls' High School

9 to 11 00—Examination of Classes.
11 30 to 12 30—Browning Literary Society.
12 30 to 1 00 Address by Dr. T. S. Powell.

Thursday—Boys' High School.

8 30 to 11 00—Examination of Classes.
11 00 to 1 00—Literary Society and Debate.

Friday—Grammar Schools,

From 9 to 1—Examination of the Classes of the several Grammar Schools.

On Thursday Evening.

The Graduating Exercises of the 5th Class of the Girls' High School.
Address by Dr. A. G. Haygood.

Friday Evening,

Fifth Graduating Class of the Boys High Schools
Address by Sam'l W. Small, Esq.

Tickets admitting to the Graduating Exercises of both classes may be had at the bookstores for 25 cents. This charge is made to cover the expenses of the occasion.

The public are respectfully invited to attend these exercises.

441 june26—d4t B. MALLON, Sup't.

Iron Cotton Ties.

DOWN WITH MONOPOLY!

Important Special Notice.

THE AMERICAN COTTON TIE COMPANY, LIMITED, through their unequaled facilities to procure their supply in the most economical way, are enabled to offer the celebrated ARROW COTTON TIES *at the ports* at the price of $2 50 per bundle, less 2½ per cent. discount for cash, and the General Agents, R. W. Rayne & Co, New Orleans, are authorized to sell, through their sub-agencies in this city, either for immediate delivery or upon contracts for future delivery up August, to Factors or Country Merchants on the abovenamed terms, in quantities, from time to time, as may be required, settlement being made on delivery.

The Company having a large stock now on hand and having additionally contracted for abundant supply to meet the entire demand for Cotton Ties, through out the Cotton States, the celebrated ARROW TIE will be placed upon the market generally, and sold through their agents at less than plain hoop iron is worth, it being the purpose of the Company not only to merit the continued patronage of the planting community, but to meet competition in any form in which it may arise.

AMERICAN COTTON TIE COMPANY, LIMITED, J. J. McCOMB, Director.

185may12...d3mo

FOR SALE

One Sawyer's Eclipse Cotton Gin, entirely new, for sale very cheap.

Will sell for barter. Address

CONSTITUTION OFFICE.

39 may 20-d&wtf

OR AT BARGAINS.

A COMPLETE STOCK OF FINE

Millinery and Fancy Goods

at extremely low prices.

Celluloid Coral Jewelry in great variety. 200 fine Hair Braids in all shades, ranging from $1 50 up. Cheapest ever offered in this market.

Call and examine our stock, and be convinced that you can save money.

Watch and Jewelry Repairing in all its branches, promptly and neatly done, by F. Pickert, formerly with Geo. Sharp, jr.

F. PICKERT, 45 Whitehall Street.

324 17june deod2w

E. N. FRESHMAN & BROS, Advertising Agents, 186 W. Fourth St. Cincinnati, Ohio.

Are authorized to receive advertisements for this paper. Estimates furnished free upon application.

Send two stamps for our Advertisers' Manual. june26..dtf

NEW FIRM. COOK & STEWART,

Successors to Cook, Gunby & Co.,

Contractors & Builders,

AND PROPRIETORS OF THE

Atlanta Steam Planing Mills.

SASH, DOORS, BLINDS, BRACKETS, MOULDINGS, and all kinds of House Building Material furnished on short notice, and at lowest cash prices. Manufacturers of Cook's Three Rail Combined Wood and Iron Fence.

G. W. D. COOK, FRED. S. STEWART.

Assignee Sale.

ON THURSDAY afternoon, June 28th, 1877, at 5 o'clock, I will sell, at my office, No. 9 Alabama street, the books and open accounts belonging to the estate of Geo. W Jack, bankrupt. NOAH R. FOWLER, Assignee.

299 june17 d3t...17th, 21th, 28th.

House and Lot for Sale.

MY RESIDENCE, No. 245 Rawson street, is for sale on terms to suit the purchaser. Nine rooms in the house. Three room building attached by covered way for kitchen and servants. Large and commodious stable. Nearly one acre in the lot. Property in good repair and must be sold. HENRY JACKSON

Apply at law office of Jackson & Lumpkin, on Marietta street. 124 june...dtf

DR. S BRAGG,

No 6 James' Bank Block.

Office hours, 9:30 to 12 m; 3:30 to 5:30 p m

383 june24 d1w

Plants for Sale.

10,000 TRUE Georgia Collard.
10,000 large late flat Dutch Cabbage.
10,000 large late Drumhead Cabbage.
10,000 Dwarf German Kale.

Now is a good time to transplant for Winter use. MARK W. JOHNSON, 32 and 34 Alabama street.

378 june21 d3t

Camp's Early Prolific Corn

34th Year Selection.

THIS is a white Corn, maturing early. Price 15 cents per packet of one pound in store, or 35 cents by mail.

MARK W. JOHNSON, Seed Merchant, Atlanta, Ga.

Railroad Schedules.

Atlantic and Gulf R. R.

GENERAL SUPERINTENDENT'S OFFICE, ATLANTIC AND GULF RAILROAD, SAVANNAH, May 5 1877.

ON and after Sunday the 6th inst., Passenger Trains on this Road will run as follows:

NIGHT EXPRESS.

Leave Savannah	daily at	4:00 p m
Arrive at Jesup	"	7:10 p m
Arrive at Bainbridge	"	7:45 a m
Arrive at Albany	"	9:40 a m
Arrive at Live Oak	"	8:50 a m
Arrive at Jacksonville	"	11:00 a m
Arrive at Tallahassee	"	9:20 a m
Leave Tallahassee	"	3:30 p m
Leave Jacksonville	"	3:00 p m
Leave Live Oak	"	5:20 p m
Leave Albany	"	3:30 p m
Leave Bainbridge	"	4:30 p m
Leave Jesup	"	5:35 a m
Arrive at Savannah	"	8:30 a m

No change of cars between Savannah and Albany.

Passengers from Savannah for Tallahassee, Brunswick Darien and Macon take this train.

Passengers leaving Macon at 7:30 p m, daily connect at Jesup with this train for Savannah.

Passengers leaving Macon at 7:30 p m, (daily except Sunday) connect at Jesup with this train for Florida.

Passengers from Florida by this train connect at Jesup with train arriving in Macon at 5:20 p m daily except Sunday).

No change of cars between Montgomery and Live Oak.

Sleeping Cars run through to and from Montgomery and Live Oak on this train.

Connect at Albany with Passenger trains both ways at Southwestern Railroad to and from Eufaula, Montgomery, New Orleans, etc.

Mail steamer leaves Bainbridge for Apalachicola every Saturday; for Columbus Thursday and Saturday mornings.

Close connection at Jacksonville daily (Sundays excepted) for St. Augustine, Palatka and Enterprise.

Trains on B. and A. Railroad leave junction, going west, Monday, Wednesday and Friday at 1:14 a m.

For Brunswick Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday at 4:40 p. m.

ACCOMMODATION TRAIN—WESTERN DIVISION.

Leave Dupont (Sundays excepted), at		5:00 a m
Arrive at Valdosta	"	7:00 a m
Arrive at Quitman	"	9:00 a m
Arrive at Thomasville,	"	11:15 a m
Leave Thomasville	"	1:15 p m
Leave Quitman	"	3:20 p m
Leave Valdosta	"	4:40 p m
Arrive at Dupont	"	6:45 p m

Way Freight train, with passenger accommodation, leaves Savannah daily at 6:45 a m (Sundays excepted), arriving at Savannah 5.15 p m (Sundays excepted).

GEO. S. HAINES, General Ticket Agent.
H. S. HAINES, General Superintendent.

000 may11...dtf

CHEAP PRINTING

THE

CONSTITUTION

STEAM

PRINTING ESTABLISHMENT

Prices to Suit the Times.

BOOK WORK

NEATLY AND PROMPTLY EXECUTED.

All sorts of Printing from a Label to a quadruple Poster.

PROGRAMMES,
PAMPHLETS,
VISITING CARDS,
WEDDING CARDS,
LETTER HEADS,
NOTE HEADS,
ENVELOPES,
LEGAL BLANKS,

and all styles of

PLAIN AND FANCY PRINTING

AT REDUCED PRICES.

Orders from the country promptly attended to, and satisfaction guaranteed in all cases.

Address THE CONSTITUTION.

Drs. A. K. & R. H. TAYLOR,

—Formerly of Memphis—

Resident Physicians HOT SPRINGS, ARK.

PERSONS desiring information, will receive prompt and careful attention.

383 mar31...dtf

Western & Atlantic R. R.

CHANGE OF SCHEDULE

To take effect June 3d, 1877.

Leaves Atlanta.............7:20 a. m. and 3:35 p. m

Arrives Atlanta............9.15 a. m. and 10.17 p. m.

Time to New York 40 hours & 25 min.

june3 dtf

Executor's Sale.

WILL be sold on the first Tuesday in July next, within the usual hours of sale, before the court house door in the city of Atlanta Fulton county, one undivided fourth interest in forty-three acres of land, in the southwest corner of — lot of land number two hundred and forty, in the 15th district of originally Henry, now DeKalb county.

Said land to be sold under order of the Court of Ordinary of Fulton county, authorizing the sale of the property of Thomas W. J. Hill, of said county, deceased. June 2, 1877.

MILTON A. CANDLER, Executor of Thos. W. J. Hill.

1,48 june—law4w

Peach Baskets,

FOR taking Peaches, Tomatoes, etc., to market. Fine lot just arrived and for sale very low. MARK W. JOHNSON & CO., 31 and 34 West Alabama street.

434 june26...dtf

$50, $100, $200, $500, $1000.

ALEX. FROTHINGHAM & CO.,

Bankers and Brokers, No. 12 Wall st., New York, make desirable investments in stocks which frequently pay from five to twenty times the amount invested. Stocks bought and carried as long as desired on deposit of three per cent. Explanatory circulars and weekly reports sent free. oct1—deodly

PREFERRED LOCALS.

SUGAR CREEK PAPER MILLS.
WM. McNAUGHT & CO.
See Daily and Weekly CONSTITUTION for specimen of our ... mar22-dtf

CRAIGE & CO.,
31 Peachtree Street,

Will sell the new DOMESTIC at bottom prices for CASH or prompt monthly instalments. The lightest running and best Machines for the least money. Don't fail to see it before buying Machines at high prices.
873 mar30..d1y

False Impression.

It is generally supposed by physicians and the people generally that Dyspepsia cannot invariably be cured, but we are pleased to say that Green's August Flower has never, to our knowledge, failed to cure Dyspepsia and Liver Complaint in all its forms, such as Sour Stomach, Costiveness, Sick Headache, palpitation of the Heart, Indigestion, bad taste in the mouth, etc. Out of the 50,000 dozen bottles sold last year, not a single failure was reported, but thousands of complimentary letters received from Druggists of wonderful cures. Three doses will relieve any case. Try it. Sample Bottles 10 cents. Regular size 75 cents. For sale by HUNT, RANKIN & LAMAR, Wholesale Druggists.
260 apr22 deod&weowtf

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

Notice in bankruptcy—A R Buck.
Music free—Jack & Holland.
Second-hand lounge or settee wanted.
Pair gold spectacles lost.
Obituary of Raphael Gover McNerhany.
New Holland Springs.
The excursion arrives to-morrow.
Preserving fruits—H C Cullum.
For messenger—J R Smith.
Dooley's Yeast Powder
Andrews' Bazar.
French confectionery—Jack & Holland.
Dr Bull's Blood Mixture.
Horse and wagon wanted.
Removal—J C & J Carter.
Ice cream Jack & Holland,
Rupture cured—Dr S S K Dunshee.
Board—114 Peach tree street.
Exemptions—Daniel Pittmann.
Soda water—Jack & Holland.

Jack & Holland offer a sheet of music free to every lady who takes a glass of Soda or plate of Ice Cream in their establishment.
451 june27...dtf

To the City Tax Payers.

Please excuse me for calling your attention again the fact that next Saturday is the *last* day of June, and also the last day that I am authorized to make a discount of three per cent. on your taxes. You will see by the resolution of the mayor and general council and published in THE CONSTITUTION of this morning, that the tax books will close on the 20th of September next, and on the 21st day of September there will be added from $1 50 to $6 cost to your already high taxes. So you cannot help seeing that to avail yourselves of the three per cent. discount allowed for the next six days is an item worthy of your attention. Respectfully, etc.,
JIM O. HARRIS, City Tax Collector.
414-june 24 6t

Go to New Holland Springs—the coolest place in the South 454 june27..dtf

Immense Bargains!

Fruit of the Loom at 9 1-2 cents.

Full width Sheetings at 20 and 22 cents. Sold elsewhere at 25 and 30 cents.

A beautiful Long Cloth, soft finish, at 7 cents, worth 9 cents.

20 pieces Black Alpacas at 20 cents, worth 25c. Other grades in same proportion.

Marseilles Quilts at $1 00, worth $2 50.

A beautiful line of Quilts at 75 cents.

500 boxes Writing Paper, something new, at 12½c, worth 25 and 30c

Brown Dress Linen at 15 cents, trimming to match. Large size Folding Fans at 5c, worth 25c. Immense bargains in Parasols, and a lot of slightly damaged Towels 50 more of those favorable White Skirts at 50. Cotton Diaper at $5c a piece, worth $1 25. Beautiful White Pique at 10c, worth fully 20c A call will surely repay Dry Goods purchasers at

FURCHGOTT BENEDICT & CO'S,
june21dtf 38 Whitehall st., Atlanta, Ga.

Jack & Holland continue to sell Soda Water, Beer, &c., for 5 cents per glass. No extra charge for music. 454 june27..dtf

When used for Rheumatism, Sore Throat, Lame Back, Neuralgia, Sprains Bruises, Cuts, Contracted Muscles, Stiff Joints, Corns and Burns, on human beings; and Spavin, Ring Bone, Galls, Cuts, Scratches, etc., on animals, Coussens' Lightning Liniment is unequaled, and its effect simply electrical. As its name suggests, it is quick to relieve, and thousands bear witness to its astounding virtues. Price, 50 cents.
441 may2..deow1y&weow1y

The price of Ice Cream continues the same at Jack & Holland's—10 cents per plate. Don't forget the music. 454 june27..dtf

Preserving Fruits.

Mr. H. C. Cullum, with McArthur, Son & Co., of Meridan, Miss., is in the city and will remain a few days at the Cannon House. He is selling rights to Mrs. M. M. Wellborn's celebrated recipes for preserving all kinds of fruits and vegetables. The testimonials of the press are very flattering. The samples of preserved fruits that he has show that there is virtue in the recipes. He wants agents in every county.
471 june27...d1t

French Confectionery, nice, sweet and pure, can always be had at Jack & Holland's and if you want the Music try the Soda Water, Beer, Mead or Ginger Ale. Music free.
454 june27...dtf

DAMAGED ORGANS.

Four fine parlor organs, slightly damaged, all in first class condition, will be sold at extremely low prices. Call and get decidedly a bargain in that line. O. L. Braumuller, 25 Whitehall street. june24 2t

Refresh yourselves this warm weather at Jack & Holland's soda Fount. Ice Cold Lager and Soda 5 cents per glass.
454 june27—dtf

To Holders of the Republic Life Insurance Co. Policies

By writing to the Mobile Life Insurance Company, Mobile, Ala., you can ascertain something to your advantage.
193 june24—deod3w

New Holland Springs offer great inducements to all seeking rest. 454 june27.dtf

J. C. & J. Carter, Wholesale Grocers,

Have removed to 21 East Alabama street, where we will be glad to see our friends and customers. 415 june 24 3t sun wed sat

If you want to spend a week away from the dust of the city go to New Holland. Fare round trip $3 30. 454 june27...dtf

Florida.

A throng of sufferers with coughs and colds, annually go South to enjoy the ethereal mildness of the land of flowers. To them we would say the necessity of that expensive trip is obviated by Compound Honey of Tar, which speedily vanquishes the coughs and colds incident to this rigorous clime. For public speakers it surpasses the Demosthenic regimen of "pebbles and sea shore;" clearing the throat until the voice rings with the silvery cadence of a bell. Use Compound Honey of Tar. Price, 50 cents a bottle. 441 may2...deow1y&weow1y

To every lady who takes a glass of Soda at their Fount, Jack & Holland will give a sheet of music 454 june27..dtf

Mr. J. R. Smith, of Coffee county, is a candidate for messenger of the convention. Mr. Smith makes a good messenger and will serve the convention faithfully if elected.

Sheet Music given away at Jack & Holland's for taking one glass of Soda or plate of Cream. 454 june27 dtf

IT IS SAID BY THOSE WHO KNOW that DOOLEY & BROTHER, the manufacturers of the justly celebrated and well known Yeast Powder which bears their name, have the largest and most complete establishment of the kind in the world. The capacity of their mammoth factory is simply marvelous, reaching the immense quantity of five millions of pounds annually.

Rupture Cured

BY

Marsh's Celebrated Radical Cure

Truss scientifically applied by Dr. S S K Dunshee, of New York, now permanently located at the Centennial Building, No. 3½ Whitehall street, Room No. 10, Atlanta, Ga.
The worst cases successfully treated.
Consultation Free.
Call and see testimonials of Hundreds who have been cured.
Ladies' Department with competent lady attendant.
110 may29..dtf b l p

Something Choice.

Car load Tennessee Bacon Sides just received, by Simons & Lee. Dealers supplied at reasonable prices.
875 june24 dtf—near top 2d or 3d col

CLEARING THE DECKS.

NOW BRING ON YOUR CON CON.

Preparing the Convention Hall—How Much the Haul will be—Activity in the Refreshment Line—How Long It Will Stay.

Upon every side there is something being said about "the convention." Wise men and pot-house politicians discuss the grave matters of state which are to engage the attention of the august body, and if one only had the time he could any day, upon any of our street corners, pick up a bulky volume of curious governmental theories—schemes so wildly Utopian or so magnificently absurd as to amuse all future generations as no work of fiction or grand vagary of fancy could ever do. Others have "an eye to biz" and are discussing "probabilities" of the convention that have a much more materialistic relation.

THE CONVENTION HALL.

The convention will sit in the hall of the house of representatives, which is ample for all its purposes, and supplied with every necessary convenience.

Workmen have begun the renewal of the frescoing and the wall decorations. The floors will be newly covered with cocoa matting along the aisles, and generally renovated. The desks and chairs will be put in order and everything made as bright and cosy as can be.

A false roof will be put in over the entire hall, shutting up the dome and reducing the height of the ceiling, so as to thoroughly remedy the defective acoustics, made by running the division wall between the house hall and the senate chamber. This is a decided improvement.

The west windows will be supplied with awnings to prevent the scorching rays of the July and August suns from too rudely roosting upon the heads of the sages.

THAT OTHER HAUL.

The bill under which the convention call was made provided for the expenses of the convention to the extent of $25,000. This is not an absolute limit to the convention, since its powers are sovereign, and it can appropriate as much as it pleases.

In a conversation with Comptroller General Goldsmith yesterday, he estimated that the per diem of the members would be $5; that the mileage, stationery, clerical accounts, etc., would make the convention cost about $1,200 per day. This would carry them about twenty days, or, with close economy, four working weeks, perhaps.

Upon the question of whether or not the convention will overdraw the appropriation, we give the following views about

THE TERM OF THE CONVENTION.

General Wofford is not in favor of hasty legislation, but thinks the convention should take just such time as is necessary to do its work honestly and faithfully. He sees no reason why the time should exceed three or four weeks

Col. J. M. Pace, of Covington, thinks the convention can certainly make the necessary revision of the constitution inside of three weeks

Gen. Gartrell says the convention can conclude its work in fifteen days. The constitution of 1865 was made in eleven working days and it will be, in all probability, the one with which the new document will most closely conform. He does not think that more than two-thirds of the appropriation will be needed. Said he: "We are going to set a practical example of retrenchment and reform."

Colonel B. E. Crane was of opinion that the convention could do ample justice to its labors in from twenty to thirty days. His idea is to take the constitutions of 1861, 1865 and 1868 and from the three cull a constitution that shall embody the wisest provisions of all.

Other members with whom we have conversed agree that from three to four weeks will cover the work of the body.

The hotel and boarding house keepers are making extensive preparations for the entertainment of the delegates and visitors Nor are those men who dispense "iced tea," as it were, neglecting the possibilities of the season.

POMOLOGICAL SOCIETY.

Work for the Summer—Weekly Meetings in the City.

The Atlanta pomological society has been in existence four years and is now one of our established institutions. It numbers about twenty members who are among our best and most public spirited men.

The general object of the pomological association is the promotion of fruit culture, an object of greater importance than may appear at first. Our soil is not made to do its best work because of erroneous ideas of its culture which are rife among all classes who till it. The proper attention to cultivation of various fruits would beautify our homes, enrich our markets and accomplish a score of good effects The society is formed upon the general plan of discussing methods of culture which is rendered much more interesting by the presentation at each meeting of various specimens of fruits some of which are particularly fine.

When the season fully opens the supply of specimens is very large and does credit to the association. The meetings for the coming summer promises to be fully as interesting as ever. Last Saturday a full meeting was held at the department agriculture. Mr. W. Jennings, formerly the efficient president of the society resigned and Mr. W. Robinson was elected in his stead. Mr. Moses Cole has been elected secretary to succeed Mr. J. J. Toon who filled that position for several years.

The society will continue to hold weekly meetings and they will constantly become more interesting as the season advances. Next Saturday a full meeting is expected at the department of agriculture, at which a fine display of peaches, plums and cherries is expected. The friends of the society will be glad to hear of its prosperity and the prospects of its continuance.

NORCROSS NOTES.

—Colonel J. P. Simmons says that Frog mountain rises in Norcross and sets where it has always been.

—The "azure hue" in which Stone mountain is "robed" is plainly visible from this place.

—Commencement exercises at Prof Cooledge's school Friday night; large attendance and weather delightful—delightfully warm.

—Several Atlantese propose to summer here this year; among them being Colonel H R S Duck & Co.

—A fine rain yesterday and the crops are doing splendidly.

—The Jones Hotel is the great attraction for travelers.

—The people of Norcross are in good luck. There's not a lawyer in the village

—The exhibition last night by Professor Cooledge's scholars was a triumphant success.

—State Librarian Haralson graced the festivities of the evening with his dignified presence. He will doubtless go again and—often.

—The Martha Washington tea party by five little girls of the school was truly centennial in character We never saw little girls play old women to such perfection

—The music for the exhibition by Miss Cooledge and her talented brother was as fine as we ever heard on a similar occasion.

—Miss Minnie Duck as "Mrs. Sniffles" played splendidly, and evinced much dramatic talent.

—The liberty-loving William Tell strutted upon the stage to the admiration of all who love the character of the man and the apple on the boy's head.

—A verdant Atlanta youth was up here last week after a tie-back and got a set-back.

—The young ladies of this place find it impossible to catch fish without h(H)ooks.

Strayed or Stolen

From the Southern portion of the city, near Decatur street, on the night of the 24th inst., a large bright sorrel horse Mule. Both shoulders have been very slightly rubbed by harness. Any information leading to the recovery of same will be properly rewarded if left at Kennesaw Flour Store, Alabama street. 669 june26..dtf hc

OUR COLLECTING LAWS.

LOUD DEMAND FOR REFORM.

What Atlanta Merchants Say—A Great Work for the Convention.

An editorial which appeared in yesterday's CONSTITUTION on the subject of our collecting laws, pointing out their deficiencies and demanding a speedy remedy, was the general topic in commercial circles yesterday. It was heartily approved by many of our leading wholesale merchants and received the strongest endorsement from those who have suffered most from the wrongs there pointed out. In no matter is the commerce of the state at present so deeply interested, and it may be said without exaggeration that the very life of trade, is concerned. There seems to be among the most influential men of our community but one opinion as to the collecting laws of Georgia, that they are at present a mere sham through which any designing rascal may break and hide himself from pursuit by injured creditors. In the pithy language used by one of our merchants yesterday "The whole system is a sort of cob-web, easier to break than to understand; it has plenty of complexity, but no strength, but to catch some unsuspecting, honest man and prove his ruin where it promised him profit."

Appreciating the fact that so deep an interest is felt in this matter and in view of the hope indulged by many that the convention is to remedy the whole evil, a reporter of THE CONSTITUTION yesterday called on a number of

LEADING CITIZENS

and asked their opinions as to the state of the collecting laws. He was surprised to find such a unanimous and identical verdict against the present system and an uncompromising demand for its reform. Calling on Mr. J. W. Goldsmith wholesale grocer, Alabama street, the reporter found him ready to converse on the subject. Said he: "I am very glad to see the course THE CONSTITUTION has taken on this subject. It will be generally indorsed. Our present collecting laws are scarcely worth the revenue. What security have we? The garnishment law is very imperfect and is worth very little. The homestead is so large that it affords every designing man a chance to defraud merchants who extend credit to him.

REPORTER—Has the law allowing a waiver of homestead benefitted merchants to any great extent?

MR GOLDSMITH—Considerably. Frequently men come in and present a waiver and are granted credit when they could not get it otherwise The waiver law is good, but it does not meet all the evils of the case. A more general remedy is needed. I am not opposed to all homestead provisions, but at present they are too sweeping. Frequently a man protects more than $5,000 behind this right and defrauds honest and may be poor men who are his creditors I sincerely hope the convention will take hold of this matter and go to the bottom of it. They can do nothing better or more acceptable to the people.

Thanking Mr. Goldsmith for his frank talk, the reporter next spoke to Dr R P S Kimbro, a leading clothing merchant, on the subject. He said: "If I were in the convention, the first thing I would do would be to attack the present collecting laws. They are terribly deficient. The collection of debts, even where they can be collected, is slow and aggravating. I would enlarge the jurisdiction of the magistrates. They are now allowed to preside only on cases where not more than $50 on an account or $100 on a note is concerned. If they are capable of sitting in such a case they are capable of hearing one involving $500. In Tennessee such is the law, and the collecting laws of that state are vastly superior to ours. Here when your debt is of any size you are compelled to sue and plead and be put off month after month, and perhaps you are kept out of money justly your own for a year or two simply because of the rascality or stubbornness of some man, and the deficient laws which shelter him in it The homestead is too large. It is a misfortune to the poor man, for it destroys his credit. Many a man who would be good for considerable sums without this law can now get no credit. The garnishment law is discriminating. If a man buys clothing or dry goods he is just as properly liable for them as for groceries One great evil of our bad system is that it injures the credit of our merchants at the north. Small dealers now find it exceedingly difficult to buy goods in New York, because our laws are really such that they are not obliged to pay for them. The hardship worked in this way is enormous and it puts the poor man at a terrible disadvantage in the market. I don't know who ought to remedy these evils, the legislature or the convention, but it must be done by some power. As it stands now the system is a fraud The sooner it is reformed, the better.

Mr John Stephens of the firm of Stephens & Flynn, wholesale grocers, was next asked for an expression of his views. When asked to talk on the subject he said: "Ah! well it is a hard thing to get at. Really we have no laws for the collection of debts When you try to force a collection now, it reminds one of the case of Jarndice vs Jarndyce, forever coming up and going over from term to term, and perhaps when it comes to a verdict it is all eaten up by the long process it has passed through. Very few debts are paid now, simply because there is no law to force men to do so. This is why there is so little money in circulation and the banks are full. Men will not risk it where it has no sufficient protection by the law. The homestead is a great source of evil. When a man gets credit it is what he has, and not himself that is trusted. It is wrong to remove that which created the debt and place it beyond the reach of the law. I am aware that they say this is the only charity vouchsafed to wife and children by the law, and I am in favor of a moderate homestead. But people ought to remember that debtors are not the only class who suffer Often the creditor is a poor man who gives out his little savings to some rich rascal who in turn squanders, wastes or loses some of his borrowed wealth and then keeps enough for an easy living because the law says he can do so. His poor creditor and his wife and children may whistle The homestead does them no good. It is a curse to the poor man, and if all the poor whites and the negroes saw it in the right light they would oppose it to a man. It destroys the poor man's credit and places him at a disadvantage. It really acts for the benefit of the rich. I am in favor of clearing out the whole system and fixing it anew. No wonder trade is dull; nobody has any credit unless he has plenty of money. The men who have the capital are not the masses of the people, but a few men who are able to fatten on that which ruins all in humble circumstances. The convention or something else must remedy this matter. Everybody feels its evil effects and at the present rate they will continue to increase and to destroy confidence." Mr. Lewis Gholstin, of the firm Bowie & Gholstin talks in a very decided manner. He says: "The object of a good collecting law is to make a man pay his debts. The object of ours seems to be to excuse him from it. They may, they now, operate it as a mere matter of choice, and usually they choose not to pay. I am in hopes some remedy will come It is needed terribly. At present, everything is terribly mixed."

A prominent Alabama street merchant said some very interesting things on the subject, but declined to have his name published, as he said he had no desire to be dished up in an interview. We respect his modesty, but must quote some of his remarks He said, "If the convention will remedy this evil alone it will have done enough to justify its call. There is no greater work possible. We are now in a desperate strait, and the help cannot come too soon. I am glad to see the stand taken by THE CONSTITUTION according to these views Its editorial yesterday morning "hit the nail on the head." We talked to others and would give their views but they were almost identical as those given. The above are the views of our business men, and are entitled to a careful consideration.

The rush for Ice Cream and Soda water during the last two or three days, has induced Jack & Holland to offer a sheet of music to every lady who takes a glass of Soda at their Fount or eats a plate of cream Soda 5 cents, cream 10 cents. 454 june27...dtf

New Holland Springs is the place for families to spend the summer. 454 june27-dtf

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Wm. A. HAYGOOD,
38 and 42 Marietta Street,
ATLANTA, GA.

CARPETS,

Oil Cloths, Matting,
Curtains, Wall Paper,
AND
GENERAL INTERIOR DECORATIONS.

20 june2..d2mo

COTTON FACTORY COLUMN.

Fifth Interview With the President.

The interest in the discussion of various interests that effect the factory enterprises which are being published in THE CONSTITUTION is becoming very general and wide-spread Some of the wholesale merchants think Mr. Kimball draws rather a dark picture for them, but admit that his arguments are sound. The retail merchants are delighted, and say, "Keep it up and let us have five or six thousand dollars paid out to factory hands every Saturday night, and it will soon make jolly times for us." The real estate men admit the truth of the argument and acknowledge that we must have an increase in population to make real estate profitable We heard one prominent and very cautious, shrewd real estate owner say, "I have invested over sixteen thousand dollars in real estate within the last four months, at what I consider very low prices, but if I could get my money back to-day I would invest every dollar of it in the factory. I have looked into that matter, and on the plan they propose to operate, I am sure they will make money and their preferred stock presents the best opportunity for investment that I know of."

The general sentiment is decidedly one of anxiety to see the factory in operation.

One prominent wholesale merchant said he would be glad to see the city council subscribe a hundred thousand dollars to the stock, and he believed it would be a better investment than the gas stock.

The reporter met President Kimball at the cotton factory, as usual, when the following conversation ensued:

REPORTER—Your talk reported Sunday morning has created considerable discussion, and while the statements are generally concurred in, some of our merchants are mistaken about the falling off of the trade in western produce.

MR. K.—I am very glad our talk provokes discussion, the more the better, but I have not made a statement to you which cannot be sustained, and it will be little trouble for any one to obtain the necessary facts from the department of agriculture. I know that there was a falling off in the quantity of produce imported from other states and which was handled and passed through Atlanta in May, 1877, as compared with May, 1876, of 250,000 bushels of corn, 25,000 bushels of wheat, 25,000 bushels of oats, 25,000 barrels of flour and 1,000,000 pounds of bacon, the aggregate value of which was not less than $825,000. This sum multiplied by eight would show the probable falling off of importations and consequent increase of production for the year.

As I said before, this will interfere somewhat with the trade of our merchants, and make them grumble about hard times, but I tell you it is nevertheless a glorious fact for the people of Georgia to know that while her acreage of cotton this year is only one-half of one per cent less than it was last year, her importation of farm supplies is about thirty per cent or $7,000,000 less than last year. If this per centage of increase in production by the planters is continued, it will be but a few years certainly before the store houses now occupied in Atlanta by merchants in that business will be empty or used otherwise. A prominent merchant from southwest Georgia, stated a day or two since, that up to this time last year, he had sold over 20,000 bushels of corn, and that this year he had started in with a purchase of 2 000 bushels, and had only sold some 250 bushels. My object in referring to this matter however, was to bring out the facts in order that the factory might reap the benefit which would arise from publicly discussing these questions, and trying to awaken in the people of the city the same general conviction of the necessity for home production, which has been created among the planters throughout the state by the discussions in the press, and circulars from our department of agriculture. I don't care how much they criticize my statements, the facts remain, and if we can only make the people think and talk about these matters, they are sure to see the absolute necessity to Atlanta of her beginning immediately to increase her producing facilities.

REPORTER—Well, Mr Kimball, you promised at our last talk to give me "some new points next time." What are your points for to-day?

MR KIMBALL—In my conversations with our people I have found the very general opinions that any corporation in order to be successful must be owned by a very few men, and that the management at least ought to be by the principal owner. This opinion is so strong that many persons say, "Oh a hundred dollars won't amount to anything; you must get the money from men who can invest ten or twenty thousand dollars." Now, all of this comes from the fact that the south is not accustomed to this kind of investments, for nearly every man when he had money to invest purchased a negro—large or small—according to the amount of money he had. But since the war the favorite investments have been city real estate, and a large amount of the real estate of this city is owned by planters. While in the north and in Europe the favorite investments for poor people and those who have but a few hundred dollars spare capital, is either in bank or manufacturing stocks, and it is a fact that but very few of the officers of the banks or manufactories of the north are large stockholders.

In New York city the national banks have a capital of $66,00,000, and yet the stockholders hold on an average, less than $2,000 each, and 200,000 hold less than $500 each. The president of the bank of New York, which has a capital of $3,000,000, owns but ten shares of stock. The president of the Park National bank, which has a capital of $2,000 000, owns but ten shares of stock. The American Exchange bank has a capital of $5,000 000, most admirably managed by a president who owns but fifty shares of the stock. And so I might add to the list The cashiers of seventeen of the most prominent banks in New York do not own one dollar of stock in their respective institutions In twenty-four others the cashiers own an average of less than $1,000 cash, and yet who will say that the banks of New York are not managed by as able and successful a set of financiers as any in the world. New York bank stocks sell, in these depressed times, at from 5 to 65 per cent premium. In New England, which is regarded the home of the "capitalist and bloated bondholder," the average amount held by each shareholder in national banks is just $2 100.

Statistics which I have been able to procure from the New England mills show that there are more large stockholders than in the banks, which makes the average in some places larger, but more than half of the capital invested in manufacturing in New England is owned by parties whose ownership does not average $5 0 cash.

In Manchester, N. H., there are four mills with an aggregate capital of $6,750,000. The stockholders averaging $1 610. The stocks all above par. The "Amoskeag" being at a premium of 45 per cent, and "Manchester" at 35 per cent.

In Lowell there are 88 mills, which employ over eighteen thousand persons and consume 52,000 000 pounds of cotton and 5,000,000 pounds of wool per annum They have an aggregate capital of $16,000,000, a very large proportion of which is held by stockholders who only own from one to ten shares. With but one exception these mills have all earned dividends the past year, and the stocks sell on the market today at from par to 62 per cent premiums, and the mills are managed mostly by men who have either no stock at all or but very little The fact is it has come to be well understood both in New England and old England that where there are large shareholders in any institution that the balance of power should be with the small shareholders—in other words, that "the people should rule." An officer who has the control, is liable to manage the affairs of any corporation to his personal advantage while the officer who is *entirely* dependent upon his successful management of the enterprise for the benefit of the stockholders in order to retain his position, is likely to manage with much more prudence and caution. The statistics which I have given you, some of which I have given you, clearly proves that the owners of the banking and manufacturing capital of New York and New England so understand and so direct the management of their institutions.

Is it not often the largest tax payer that will manage the affairs of state the best?

The "moral" of this interview is this:

1. Atlanta need not be discouraged with small subscriptions to the capital stock of her factory; it is the way the thing is done in all large corporations of magnitude and importance.

2. It is not necessary to good management or the success of the enterprise that the majority of the stock should be owned by the officers.

3. That notwithstanding the depressed state of business cotton manufacturing stocks are paying better to-day and have stood the panic and depression better than any other class of investments.

I think I have said all you can remember for one time. Next time you come I will give you some facts about the cost and profits in manufacturing.

DEATH OF T. C. M'CARTER.

Fatal Termination of the Accident at Moore & Marsh's.

We published on Thursday last the particulars of the terrible fall sustained by T. C. McCarter, from the building of Moore & Marsh, on Wednesday, as he was attempting to go from the scaffold through a window.

From the moment of his fall to the time of his death, which occurred at 4 p. m. Monday, he was totally unconscious He was a man of about forty-five years of age and leaves a family of a wife and six children, the oldest of the latter being a girl about thirteen years old The family is left in an entirely destitute condition. Some friends, however, have materially assisted them in this sorrowful crisis.

The funeral sermon was preached over the remains by Rev. Mr. Jacobs yesterday at 11 a. m., and in the afternoon the body was taken to Marietta for interment, his father's remains being entombed there

The community deeply sympathise with the distress of the family. Dr. Drake and his associate attended him with diligence and skill, but all efforts were vain.

Dr. Schenck's Pulmonic Syrup

SEA WEED TONIC, AND MANDRAKE PILLS
These medicines have undoubtedly performed more cures of Consumption than any other remedies known to the American public. They are compounded of vegetable ingredients, and contain nothing which can be injurious to the human constitution. Other remedies advertised as cures for Consumption, probably contain opium, which is a somewhat dangerous drug in all cases, and if taken freely by consumptive patients, it must do great injury, for its tendency is to confine the morbid matter in the system, which, of course, must make a cure impossible. Schenck's Pulmonic Syrup is warranted not to contain a particle of opium; it is composed of powerful but harmless herbs, which act on the lungs, liver, stomach, and blood, and thus correct all morbid secretions, and expel all the diseased matter from the body. These are the only means by which Consumption can be cured, and as Schenck's Pulmonic Syrup, Sea Weed Tonic, and Mandrake Pills are the only medicines which operate in this way, it is obvious they are the only genuine cure for Pulmonary Consumption. Each bottle of this invaluable medicine is accompanied by full directions, Dr. Schenck is professionally at his principal office corner Sixth and Arch Streets, Philadelphia every Monday, where all letters for advice must be addressed june1..deod1m

WEATHER REPORT, JUNE 26, 1877

Reported by R. J. Redding, for the Dept. Agriculture.

BAROMETER.

7 A.M.	2 P.M.	9 P.M.	MEAN.
29.024	29.011	28.972	29 002

THERMOMETER.

7 A.M.	2 P.M.	9 P.M.	MEAN.	MAX'M	MIN'M
80°	91°	83°	84°	94°	73

Maximum heat of the direct rays of the sun.......... 134°
Radiation from the earth during preceding night.......... 63°

HYGROMETER.

Per cent of moisture in the air				Evaporation.	Rainfall.
7 A.M.	2 P.M.	9 P.M.	MEAN	INCHES	INCHES
82	49	72	68		

ANEMOMETER.

7 A.M.—Wind from the..........North West
2 P.M.—Wind from the..........West
9 P.M.—Wind from the..........South-West

APPEARANCE OF THE SKY

7 P.M...........Clear
2 A.M...........Fair
9 P.M...........Clear

PROBABILITIES.
(By Telegraph.)

Indications for Wednesday in the South Atlantic States, nearly stationary pressure and temperature, south winds, clear or partly cloudy weather, and possibly occasional rains

FINANCIAL.

CONSTITUTION OFFICE, Atlanta, June 26, 1877.

Atlanta Money Market.

GOLD—
Buying..........104 | Selling..........105
EXCHANGE
Buying at..........par | Selling..........¼ prem
BONDS—

Georgia 6s	101@113	Atlanta City 8s	95@100
Georgia 7s	108@110	Atlanta 10s	110@113
Georgia 7s gold	107@110	Augusta City 7s	88@92
Georgia 8s	110@111	Savannah City	50@60
Atlanta Water	95@96	Macon City	78@80
Atlanta City 7s	90@9	Ga. R. R. 7s	105@108
Western R R of Ala. 1st m'tg	97@100	Ga. R. R. 6s	98@101
Western R R of Ala. 2d m'tge, endorsed by Ga & Cent RR	97@100	A. & W. P. R. R.	107@109
Mont. & W P R R 1st mortgage	98@100	Central R. R. 7s	101@103
		So. West R. R. 7s	97@98
		M. & W. R. R. 7s	98@100
		W & A R R Lessees, 10 per cent income bonds	95@100

STOCKS—

Georgia R.R.	74@78	SouthWes R R	78@80
Central R R	43@44	Atlanta Str'tRR	85@90
A. & W.P.R.R.	90@92		

BY TELEGRAPH.

NEW YORK, June 26.—*Noon.*—Stocks weak and declining. Money 1. Gold 105⅛. Exchange—long $4 88; short $4 90½ Governments slightly weaker. State bonds dull.

NEW YORK, June 26—*Evening*—Money easy at 1 Sterling steady at 8. Gold inactive at 105⅛ Governments quiet; new fives 10⅞. State Bonds dull. Stocks closed quiet and firm, as follows:

N. Y. Central	88⅞	Pittsburg	74
Erie	5	Chicago & N W	20¾
Lake Shore	47⅞	Preferred	45⅛
Illinois Central	51⅜	Rock Island	91⅞

Sub-treasury balances:
Gold..........$86,154,527 Currency..........$9,026,195
Sub-treasury payments:
Interest..........$281,000 Bonds..........$3,000
Customs receipts to day $237,000.

PARIS, June 26—2:30 P. M.—Rentes 106f ic
LONDON, June 26—3:30 P. M.—Consols 94 7-16

COMMERCIAL.

CONSTITUTION OFFICE, Atlanta, June 26, 1877.

Atlanta Cotton Market.

Cotton quiet at 10¼@10⅜.

BY TELEGRAPH.

LIVERPOOL, June 26.—*Noon.*—Cotton firmer; middling uplands 6 3-16; middling Orleans 6⅜; sales 7,000 bales; speculation and export 1,000; receipts 10,200; American 6,300; futures 1 32 better; middling uplands nothing below low middlings June and July delivery 6 3-16 July and August delivery 6 3-16 a6 7-32; August and September delivery 6 9-32; September and October delivery 6 11-32.

LIVERPOOL, June 26.—3:30 P. M.—Middling uplands nothing below low middlings October and November delivery 6⅜; sales of American to-day 5,200 bales.

NEW YORK, June 26—*Noon.*—Cotton quiet; uplands 11¾; Orleans 11⅞; sales 460 bales; futures opened firmer, as follows:

July..........11 72@11.74 October..........11.45@11.47
August..........11.84@11 86 November..........11.3@11.30
September..........11.78@11.81 December..........11.29@11.31

LIVERPOOL, June 26.—5:00 P. M.—Futures steady.

NEW YORK, June 26—*Evening*—Cotton strong; upland 11¾; Orleans 11⅞; sales 516 bales; net receipts to-day 57; gross 1,740; futures closed steady; sales 54,000 bales as follows:

June..........11 77@11.78 November..........11.63
July..........11.80@11.81 December..........11.34@11.35
August..........11.91@11.92 January..........11.48@11.5
September..........11.83@11 84 February..........11.63@11.64
October..........11.49 March..........11.76@11.78

Net receipts at all ports to-day..........1,140
Consolidated net receipts..........3 624

GALVESTON, June 26.—Cotton easy; middlings 11⅝; net receipts 157 bales; sales 337; exports coastwise 18.

NEW ORLEANS, June 26. Cotton quiet; middlings 11¾; low middlings 10⅞; good ordinary 10⅛; net receipts 265 bales; gross 507; sales 1,750.

MOBILE, June 26—Cotton quiet; middlings 11; net receipts 5 bales; sales 200; exports coastwise 968.

SAVANNAH, June 26.—Cotton dull; middlings 11⅛ net receipts 150 bales gross 186; sales 134.

CHARLESTON, June 26.—Cotton nominal; middlings 11⅛; net receipts 10 bales.

WILMINGTON, June 26—Cotton firm; middlings 11; net receipts 5 bales.

NORFOLK, June 26 Cotton quiet; middlings 11¼; net receipts 9g bales; sales 75; exports coastwise 13.

BALTIMORE. June 26—Cotton firm; middlings 11¾; gross receipts 15 bales; sales 170; exports coastwise 26.

BOSTON, June 26.—Cotton quiet; middlings 12; net receipts 174 bales; gross 2 6.

PHILADELPHIA, June 26—Cotton firm; middlings 12⅛ net receipts 125 bales; gross 125; sales to spinners 319.

MEMPHIS, June 26—Cotton steady; very light offerings; middlings 11¼; net receipts 57 bales; shipments 748; sales 300

AUGUSTA, June 26.—Cotton quiet; middlings 11; net receipts 11 bales; sales 60.

Atlanta Produce Market.

EGGS—12½@14 cents.
BUTTER—Choice 18@20; common 10@12½ country 10 12½
POULTRY—Spring chickens 14@17; hens 20@ 22; geese none; ducks 16@18.
BEESWAX—Market weak at 28.
FEATHERS—new, none in market.
DRIED FRUIT—No peaches in market; apples market stocked; prices nominal.

Live Stock Market.

Shotes and light hogs 5@5½; sheep 5@6; common cattle 3½@4; good cattle 4@4½; choice cattle 4½@5; extra cattle 5@5½; North Georgia cattle 1½@3; Tennessee 4@5; dressed hogs 6.

Atlanta Grocery Market.

CORN—80; old 75; damaged 70@72.
MEAL—80.
GRITS—$4 75.
WHEAT—Wheat still stands blank on the board with no demand,
WHEAT BRAN—None in market
OATS—65.
HAY—Timothy $1 10@$1 15; Clover 85@$1 00.
MOLASSES—Barrels 38; tierces 37; hhds 35
MACKEREL—No. 1 half bbls $7 50; kits $1 75 @2 00; No. 2 half bbls $5 50; kits $1 00@$1 10 No. 3 bbls $9 50; half $5 00; kits $1 00.
COFFEE—Rio 20@24½; Java 30@33.
SUGAR—Standard A 12¼; white extra C 12½; extra C 12¼; yellow 11@11½; New Orleans 11@12½
FLOUR—Fancy $10 00; extra family $9 00@ $9 25; family $8 50@$8 75; extra $7 00@$7 50; superfine $6 00@$6 50
SMOKED MEATS—Tennessee, clear sides 10@ 10¼
BACON—Shoulders 7.
BULK MEATS—Clear rib sides, winter-cured, 8¾; clear rib sides, summer-cured, 8; also rejected at 7@7¼; shoulders 6.
HAMS—Bulk 9½. Sugar-cured 12; country 11@11½
LARD—Tierces, kettle 11; kegs and cans 11½ @12½; buckets 11¾@12½; refined 10½@10¾

Fruits and Confectionaries.

FRUITS—Lemons $8 50@$9; bananas, ₩ bunch none; apples none; oranges $8 00@$8 50; pears none; cocoa nuts none; Raisins, layers, ... $2 50@$3 00; raisins half $1 75; quarters 90; currants in barrels 10; citron, ...; dates in frails 7¼; boxes 5; prunes, in bbls, ...
NUTS—Almonds, Languedoc 20; Taragona 17½ @20; pecan nuts 18; Brazil nuts 12½@15; English walnuts 15@20; filberts 15.

Dry Goods.

Ticking 6@20; stripes 9@12½, osnaburgs 9½@ 10¼; cambrics 6@7 prints 5½@7½; brown sheetings 7@7¾; shirtings 6@7; bleached sheetings and shirtings 4½@13; Domestics, 4-4 7½@8; 7-8 6¼@6½; 3-4 5½@5¾; yarns 95.

Tobacco

CHEWING—Common, sound, 11-inch new ₩ lb 45 48; common, sound, 11-inch old ₩ lb 47@50; medium, 11-inch, old 50@55; good 11-inch old 55 60, fine 11-inch old 70; bright navys 60; good 65; fine 80; Grovely $1 00; Calhoun $1 25; natural leaf $1 00.

Miscellaneous.

SALT—Virginia $1 65; Liverpool $1 40.
LIME—$1 00@$1 25.
NAILS—12d, 0d, $4 10.
LEATHER—Hemlock sole 22@28; white oak 30@40; Georgia upper 28@40; lining skins $4 00 @$9 00 ₩ doz.
HIDES—weak.
BAGGING—Domestic, 2¼ lbs 13½; Borneo 2½ lbs 13; gunny 11½
IRON TIES—5.
POWDER—Blasting $3 9 ; rifle $6 40.

FAMILY MARKETING.

FISH—None.

Fruit.

LEMONS—40 cents ₩ doz.
APPLES—75@$1 00 ₩ peck.
ORANGES—75c@$1 00 ₩ doz.
COCOA-NUTS—10c each.
CRANBERRIES—20c ₩ quart.
BANANAS—25@50c ₩ doz.
STRAWBERRIES—None.
CHERRIES—5 ₩ quart.
PLUMS—10@15c ₩ quart.

Vegetables.

GREEN PEAS—5c ₩ quart.
SNAP-BEANS—10c ₩ quart.
CABBAGES—10@30c ₩ head
NEW IRISH POTATOES—10c ₩ quart.
BEETS—15c ₩ bunch.
ONIONS—5c ₩ bunch.

Meats

GOOD BEEF—10@15c ₩ lb.
LAMB—12½@15c ₩ lb.
VEAL—12½@15c ₩ lb.
MUTTON—11½@15c ₩ lb.
PORK—10@12½c ₩ lb.

Poultry.

CHICKENS—20@25c.
DUCKS—40@45c.
EGGS—20c
BUTTER—20@25c.

BY TELEGRAPH.

NEW YORK, June 26.—Flour without any decided change; grain quiet; southern quiet; no material change Wheat a shade firmer and quiet; limited export and milling demand; advanced price asked checks business; choice white western $2 15 Corn opened ½c better; closed unsettled; advance about lost on steamer mixed; prime grain ungraded western mixed 56½ @60. Oats a shade stronger. Coffee, Rio quiet, steady and unchanged. Sugar dull and unchanged Molasses dull and unchanged; refined firmer standard A 11¾@11⅞. Rice quiet and steady Tallow firm at 8. Naval stores firm. Pork closed heavy; new mess $14 30. Lard opened firm; closed heavy; old prime steam 9.25; new prime steam 9.17½@9.17½ Whisky firm at $1 12. Freights quiet and about steady,

CHICAGO, June 26.—Flour steady and unchanged. Wheat active but lower; No 2 Chicago spring $1 44@$1 45½ cash; July $1 42½; August $1 2½@$1 26½. Corn fairly active and a shade higher; cash or July 47½; August 48¾. Oats easier; cash 35½@35¾. Rye and Barley steady and unchanged. Pork fairly active and a shade higher; cash $13 17½. Lard fairly active and a shade higher; cash or July 8.95; August 9.02½@ 9.05. Bulk Meats firmer; shoulders 5; short rib middles 7 Whisky $1 08

Afternoon Board. Wheat unsettled and lower; July $1 42½@$1 42½ cash lower; July 46¾@47; oats unchanged; lard dull; August 9.02½ bid.

ST. LOUIS, June 26.—Flour higher for medium extras and higher grades; double extra fall $7 50 @$8 00; treble extra fall $8 40@$8 50; good to fancy family brands $8 75@$9 75. Wheat dull; No 2 red fall $1 85 bid; No. 3 red fall $1 75 Corn higher; No. 2 mixed 43@44. Oats dull and lower to 31; No. 2 37½ bid. Rye dull at 60 bid. Whisky steady at $1 08 Pork $13 87½@13 90 Lard firmly held at 8¾ asked for summer. Bulk Meats firmer; shoulders at Omaha 4⅞; clear rib sides here 7 bid. Bacon shoulders 5⅞; clear rib sides 7½; clear sides 8¼. Live Hogs steady and unchanged; cattle in good demand for all grades of shipping grades.

CINCINNATI, June 26.—Flour steady and unchanged. Wheat strong; red $1 80@$1 90. Corn stronger at 50. Oats in fair demand and firm at 38@43. Rye in fair demand at 70 Barley nominal and unchanged. Pork in good demand at $13 75 a $14. Lard quiet; steam rendered 9; kettle 9½@10. Bulk Meats firmer; shoulders 5 clear rib sides 7 bid; ½c more asked clear sides 7½. Bacon quiet and firm; shoulders 5¾@5⅞; clear rib sides 7½@8; clear sides 8¼@8⅝. Whisky steady and unchanged. Butter steady; western reserve 15@16 central Ohio 13@14. Hogs active and firm; packing 4 50@4.70; receipts 2,239; shipments 775.

LOUISVILLE, June 26.—Flour dull and unchanged. Wheat dull and nominal. Corn, Oats and Rye nominal and unchanged. Pork dull at 14. Bulk Meats quiet and unchanged. Bacon quiet; shoulders 6; clear rib sides 8; clear sides 8⅝ Sugar-cured hams 10@10½. Lard quiet; choice leaf tierces 10¼. Whisky quiet at $1 08. Bagging nominally unchanged. Tobacco firmer but not higher

BALTIMORE, June 26.—Flour unchanged. Wheat very firm but quiet, owing to light receipts; Pennsylvania red $1 90@$1 94; Maryland red $1 85 @$1 90. Corn, southern quiet and firm; western firmer; ¼@½c higher; southern white 67; yellow 61.

New Goods! Cheap Goods!

JUST RECEIVED FROM STRICTLY FORCED SALES.

JOHN KEELY

Has returned from New York with an immense stock of goods, bought for cash at auction and other forced sales. He was quite fortunate in striking the market at a moment when buyers were scarce, and the necessity to force goods off at whatever prices they would bring, ... consequently he is able to offer inducements

SUCH AS HAVE NEVER BEFORE BEEN OFFERED IN ATLANTA.

This is not "an extravagant advertisement." Everybody who visited Whitehall street on Saturday noticed the immense piles of boxes which were being opened at his store, and persons of experience are aware of how cheap goods MUST be sold in New York at this season. Call and examine the following:

Dress Goods! BARGAINS! Dress Goods!

1,000 pieces of the handsomest Printed Muslins made; 150 pieces of the best value in Brown Linen Dress Goods ever offered in Atlanta; 75 pieces very handsome Printed Muslins, 6 cents a yard; 3,000 yards beautiful Fancy Dress Goods, 12½ cents a yard, formerly sold at 25 cents; 2,500 yards very choicest shades in Armures, Matelasse, Broche and other styles of the very finest Fancy Dress Goods 20 and 25 cents per yard, same as I sold in the Spring at 50 and 75 cents; 100 pieces very choicest shades in Grass Cloths; 3000 pieces choice Dye Black Alpacas and Mohairs of light fabric for summer wear; prices low "From the Slaughtering Sales."

Black Grenadines—Marvelous Bargains! Wonderful Prices.

2,000 yards Black Real Iron Grenadines, 12½ cents a yard, worth 30 cents elsewhere; 3,200 yards choice Black Iron Grenadines, 20 cents a yard, worth 40 cents anywhere; 2,750 yards Black Iron Grenadines 25 cents a yard, which will duplicate in quality anything usually sold in this market at 50 cents; 200 yards of two yard wide, all Silk and Wool Iron Grenadines, $1 00 per yard, precisely the same quality which has always sold here for $3 00 and $3 50 a yard but the sale was peremptory! The Goods had to be sold N. B.—None of the above Goods are this shining, sleek trash, which are some times ... guided by the name of Grenadines. These are genuine Iron Grenadines. 1,000 yards Black Grenadine, at 12½ cents a yard, selling everywhere at 25 cents; 18,000 yards of the very best Black Rep Pineapple Cloths made, at 25 cents, usually sold at 40c. A few pieces beautiful Grenadines, 10c a yard.

SILKS! SILKS! SILKS!

250 pieces of the newest styles in Spring Silks, "From Slaughtering Sales." Prices guaranteed lower than elsewhere. 27 pieces of the very choicest Solid Colors, fine Gros Grain Silks "From Slaughtering Sales." Prices 40 per cent. less than they can possibly be had elsewhere.
700 yards of the Best 75 cent Black Silk in Georgia! 300 yards of the Best $1 50 Black Silk in Georgia!
568 yards of the Best $1 00 Black Silk in Georgia! 412 yards of the Best $1 75 Black Silk in Georgia!
67 yards of the Best $1 25 Black Silk in Georgia!

An inspection of these Silks will amply repay purchasers. I would not have bought so many at this time of year, if I had not felt confident that the extraordinary prices at which I could offer them would insure their ready sale.

COVERINGS.—100 Real Lace Sacques, $2 00 each, worth $6 00; 150 extra fine Real Lace Points at 90 cents on the $1 00 of their ...; 100 handsome Zephyr Shawls, most beautiful variety, $2 00 each, worth $6 00; 100 Shetland Shawls, $1 25 each, worth $2 50; 500 Misses' and Ladies' Linen and Grass Cloth Suits, from 75 cents up, and guaranteed to be priced at 60 cents on the dollar of their value.

WHITE GOODS, LINENS, ETC.

100 pieces, two yard wide, fine French Organdies, 50 cents a yard, worth $1.50; one case very fine imported White Pique, 10 cents a yard, same as I sold in April at 25 cents; 50 pieces of the cheapest White Linen Lawns ever offered in Atlanta; 150 pieces still finer White Piques at proportionately low figures; 150 pieces excellent quality white Victoria Lawn, 10 cents a yard, same as I have recently sold at 15 cents; 250 pieces still finer grade Victoria Lawn, 12½ cents a yard, cheapest goods ever offered here, but the hammer of the auctioneer knows no mercy. 100 pieces finer grade White Victoria Lawns proportionately cheap; 10 pieces elegant Table Linen, all flax, 35 cents a yard; 20 pieces fine bleached Table Linen, 50 to 75 cents a yard, worth 50 cent more; 100 dozen of the cheapest Towels ever offered in Atlanta, embracing every quality from $1 a dozen to the finest made; 4,000 yards all Linen Crash toweling, 5 cents a yard, worth 15, besides everything in Shirting Linens, Damasks, Napkins, D'Oyles, Table Cloths, Table Covers, etc., at wonderfully low prices.

PARASOLS! PARASOLS!

1200 of the best and cheapest Cotton Parasols ever offered in Atlanta; 700 of the largest size Silk Parasols made, $1 each, worth $2; 300 large size extra heavy Silk Serge Parasols, $1.50 each, worth $2.75; 211 extra fine Parasols, Horn and Ivory Handles, $1 75, the same goods that I have been selling at $3. 350 of the very finest Parasols made, $2.50 each, selling everywhere at $4.50 Such is the fate of goods offered at bona fide auction sales.

MEN'S AND BOYS' WEAR.

50 pieces Cassimeres for Men's and Boys' wear, 12½ cents a yard worth 30; 20 pieces Cassimeres for Men's and Boys' wear, 20 cents a yard, worth 40; 36 pieces extraordinary quality Cassimeres, 35 to 50 cents a yard, worth double the price; 1,000 pairs Men's and Boys' Suspenders, embracing every quality, half price. A full line of Gents' Furnishing Goods, embracing Dress Shirts, Summer Jeans Drawers, Summer Undershirts, Neckties, Collars, Handkerchiefs etc Prices guaranteed "Lower than the Lowest."

CORSETS.—In Corsets, the stock is simply immense, embracing everything from the cheapest to the finest made. Prices about fifty cents on the dollar.

KID GLOVES!

AN IMMENSE LINE.—100 dozen of Black, White and Colored Kid Gloves, 50 cents per pair (two buttons), well worth $1; 175 dozen of the best 75 cent Kid Gloves in America; 50 dozen of the finest French Kid Gloves made, at 50 CENTS PER PAIR LESS than they can be matched for elsewhere. A job lot of 1.000 dozen of Ladies' Lisle Thread, plaited and superfine Silk Gloves, at 25, 35 and 50 cents per pair, warranted worth double the money.

Laces, Embroideries, Fancy Goods, Etc.

60 000 yards of the cheapest and most beautiful Jackonet Edgings and Insertions ever offered in Georgia; 5,000 yards of the finest Needlework Edgings and Insertions, 10 cents per yard, worth from 30 to 75 cents per yard; 150 pieces of the handsomest Ruchings made; 500 pieces of the finest French Brocaded Ribbons, 5 cents per yard, worth from five to ten times that amount; 260 dozen of the handsomest Silk and Lace Tie Lace Scarfs, Veils, etc., ever offered in Atlanta; 500 pieces of the choicest Fancy Sash Ribbons, 20 cents per yard, worth 60 to 75 cents; extra wide, solid colored and black Gros Grain Sash Ribbons, wonderful bargains, besides everything made in Ruffling, Standard Trimmings, Real and Imitation Crochet Edgings, Torchon Laces, Guipure Laces, Spanish Laces, Real and Imitation Valenciennes Laces, etc. Spanish Lace Scarfs, elegant Lace Bibs, 25 to 75 cents.

Mourning Department

Having observed for some time the difficulty which purchasers of mourning goods have experienced in finding everything they want, I have added this new feature to my business. In this department will be found the following goods, besides many others enumerated, and embracing, included, everything from a black pin to the finest black dress goods made:
27 pieces real Black Tamise Cloths, 50 cents per yard, well worth 85 cents; 16 pieces finest Black Tamise Cloths, 65 to 85 cents per yard, worth from 90 cents to $1.25; 5 pieces Soft Black Llama Cloths, very cheap; 10 pieces best English and French Bombazines and Henrietta Cloths, wonderfully low. Lustreless Black Silks and Alpacas, light weight Cashmeres Merinos, Drab D'Ete, Bearits Cloths etc An immense line of Mourning Veils, Ruchings, Collars and Cuffs, Gloves, Ties, etc. N. B.—This department is sure to become popular owing to the care and labor expended on the purchase of the goods, and no effort will be spared to keep it fully up to representation.

SHOES, SHOES.—As usual our Shoe Department is replete with everything made in Infants', Children's, Misses', Ladies', Boys' Youths and Men's Shoes. They are made to order for me, and no shoddy, no trash no paper soles are admitted into the stock. I guarantee the durability of every pair.

DAMAGED GOODS! DAMAGED GOODS!

4 860 yards excellent wide Bleached Shirting Cloth, wet but not injured 6 cents, worth 10 cents; 5,270 yards superior Bleached Goods, 7 cent per yard, worth 11 cents, yard wide; 4000 yards real good Sea Island Cloths slightly damaged by rain, 4½ cents, worth 7 cents; 2,800 yards excellent Prints, 4½ cents per yard.
4000 yards Standard Prints 5 cents per yard; perfect marvels. 500 yards Brown Linen Drills for pants, has been wet like the above goods, 12½ cents per yard, good value for 25 cents. And thousands of other things equally worthy of mention.
This is the golden opportunity for the people in need of Goods. Purchasers will find it to their interest in dollars and cents to call and examine this immense lot of goods, and to learn the prices asked for them, as they will be sure to buy. Call at once and secure great bargains at

JOHN KEELY'S,
Corner of Whitehall and Hunter Streets.
327 june17—1tf

MARINE ITEMS.

NEW YORK, June 26—*Arrived* Frisia, P. Coland. *Arrived out*—Tyrian, Bolivia, Tita, Genevieve, Strick and Josephine, Medbar, G E Harbit, Cambridge, Thos. S Falck, Ocean Wave Peabody, Malpo ...

Local and Business Notices

REMOVED! REMOVED!!

Great Bargains! Great Bargains!!

As I shall move to 27 Whitehall street on Saturday, June 30th, I shall offer the following bargains Monday to reduce my stock as much as possible:

38 pieces Victoria Lawn at 10 cents; worth 15 cents.
41 pieces Victoria Lawn, at 15 cents; worth 20 cents
29 pieces Victoria Lawn, at 20 cents; worth 25 cents.
200 pieces check and striped Nansook, at 15 and 25 cents, but worth double the money.
56 pieces Pique, at 12½ reduced from 20 cents
46 pieces Pique, at 15, reduced from 25 cents.
24 pieces Pique, at 15, reduced from 27½ cents.
25 pieces Pique, at 20, reduced from 25 cents
16 pieces Pique, at 30 reduced from 40 cents.
26 pieces Table Linen, less than cost.
100 dozen Napkins and Doylies, at less than cost.
Great bargains in Dress Goods.
Great bargains in Flannels, to close.
Corsets, Handkerchiefs, Hosiery and Notions, will be sold low.
25 dozen Kid Gloves (two buttons), Nos 7, 7¼ and 7½, at $1.00 a pair; former price, $1.75
All goods will be sold cheap, and no mistake, to reduce the stock.
E. O. DOUGLASS.
394..., unnaved.

Dr. Marvin.

MEDICAL DISPENSARY.

Dr. Geo. W. Marvin again tenders his professional services to his old friends and the public. Dispensary and consultation rooms, No. 1 Whitehall street, in Centennial building, Atlanta, Ga., where patients can get reliable treatment for all diseases. Particular attention paid to all diseases of the Throat, Lungs and Catarrh. The above diseases treated by inhalation.

The Doctor treats all diseases of long standing, such as Eruptions, Gravel, Paralysis, Rheumatism, Goitre, Dropsy, Biliousness, Diseases of the Kidneys, Erysipelas, Nervous Depression, Dyspepsia, Liver Complaint, all Diseases peculiar to Women, all Private Diseases, Heart Disease, Swollen Joints, Coughs, Gout, White Swelling, Vitus' Dance, etc.

Electricity applied in cases where it is required. The Doctor is permanently located, and persons who ... under the treatment of other physicians and have not been ... invited to call, as he treats ... diseases, and cures guaranteed ... pay. Call and see the Doctor ... delay. His charges are moderate, consultation free. Office hours from ... to 6 P.M.

AGRICULTURAL.

MALCOLM JOHNSTON, EDITOR.

ATLANTA, GA., JUNE 27, 1877.

Communications relating to the Agricultural Department should be addressed to Malcolm Johnston, Atlanta, Ga.

Correspondents must always give their full names, not necessarily for publication, but as a guaranty of good faith. Write on one side of a sheet only.

THE use of improved, labor-saving implements have a decided tendency to relieve farming of much of its plodding and irksomeness incident to the slow and often seventy process of manual labor. It is not alone then as an economical means that they are valuable, but in exhibiting an intelligent adaptation of means to ends, and the skillful application of power, they exert a certain moral effect also. The farmer who uses the sulky plow, the harrow (for cultivating purposes), and the grain drill, and employs steam power, will become infatuated with his work, and when that is the case, he is certain to reap wealth and happiness therefrom.

"A PRACTICAL farmer" and Mr. Frederick Deckner, each, contribute an article in this issue, for whose perusal the reader will be amply repaid. That is a beautiful thought of Mr. Deckner's—that the land should be kept continually "composing and decomposing" plants; while its energies are being exhausted in "composing," or growing a crop, it should resupply itself with nourishment in decomposing another crop—thus keeping up the equilibrium of vital force, of which nature sets us an example. For does not the forest return, in due season, its foliage to the roots of the oak, to re-supply it with food? Thus the farm, as we are taught in nature, he contends, should be a "whole" of concordant and mutually sustaining forces. Hence, green manures, or crops grown and turned under the soil, more efficiently and more naturally restore the fertility of land than artificial fertilizers.

BAKER COUNTY WHEAT.

A wheat patch of 2½ acres on the farm of Mr. A. J. Orme, Baker county, Georgia, says the Albany News, has just been threshed and measured up 83½ bushels, or nearly 33⅓ bushels per acre. This handsome yield can and will be duplicated by many farmers in this section—thus verifying Mr. Hardaway's prediction that southwest Georgia will be the great wheat producing section of the state.

A MANUAL ON THE HOG.

A pamphlet with the above title, recently issued by the commissioner of agriculture, is one of the best of the many valuable publications which have emanated from the department. It opens with a treatise on the importance of the subject, showing "that the hog not only supplies by far the larger portion of the animal food consumed by the people of the United States, but a surplus for export, amounting in value to more than sixty-eight and a half millions of dollars," being surpassed in this latter respect by cotton and bread and breadstuffs only. Beginning with the hog in his wild state, his history is traced through domestication and his subsequent improvement, to the origin of distinct types or breeds. A short chapter is devoted to the characteristics of each of the most popular breeds at the present day, illustrated by engravings of several fine specimens, owned by citizens of Georgia. The various diseases of the hog are discussed as to their causes, preventives and remedies. The commissioner shows that Georgia being in similar "isotherms" or of equal mean temperature with the natural "habitat" of the hog, and producing in great perfection those crops, corn and clover, upon which he principally subsists, can and should as a matter of both farm and political economy, produce her own meat—that from producing one-fifteenth of all the hogs in the United States in 1860, this interest has declined, until now ten million dollars annually are required to be sent out of the state by the farmers of Georgia from their earnings to supply the deficiency in their home production of pork.

The book, which is highly instructive, is by no means dry reading, and its general circulation will, we believe, have the [illegible] of increasing the interest in this important branch of our husbandry—resulting in a marked improvement of the breeds of hogs in the state, and greatly enlarging our pork product in the future.

REMEDY FOR LICE AND LADY-BUGS.

Strong tobacco juice is good to kill lice and lady-bugs on cabbage. Pour on just before night with a sprinkler. I have tried it this year with success. My cabbage were covered with the lice and bugs—black speckled bugs—they are lady-bugs. SUBSCRIBER.

GREENE CO., June 23.

CROP REPORTS.

MADISON COUNTY.

Crops are looking fine. The farmers are generally up with the grass. Wheat is the best that has been since the war. The threshers have started out—the steamer, with its shrieking whistle, and the horse-power, with its African bugler in lively competition. This is clear proof of the crop's being good, for when it is poor you have to go to the threshers and get a promise that they will come after their crops have been laid by; but now they are trying to make engagements two or three weeks ahead. A gentleman in this vicinity, Mr. J. D. Power, has a hen carrying seventy-four little chickens. Beat that if you can. J. T. S.

PAOLI, MADISON COUNTY, June 20.

UNION COUNTY.

The wheat crop has not been better for years with us. Corn and cotton are looking very well. I am confident our prospects have not been more promising for years. The crops are well [illegible] and the ground is in fine condition. The recent rains were very [illegible] showers, just enough to [illegible] crops grow with the greatest [illegible], and yet not enough to wash [illegible]. Our county has been well [illegible]. The oat crop is not good, [illegible] we will make something like a [illegible] most gratifying thought which [illegible] to me is that we have been able [illegible] to live from our own cribs this [illegible] believe we have had but one car load of corn shipped to our town this summer, and still more cheering is the thought when we see how careful the farmer is in his purchases. I am confi-

dent we have not sold one-half as many goods to our customers as usual. The farmers say they are trying to get out of debt, and I believe it is true. G. W. T. H.

THOMASTON, GA., June 22.

GREEN MANURING

How to Keep the Land "Composing and Decomposing" Continually

Editor Agricultural Department: Seeing that you found my letter worthy of a place in the agricultural columns of your paper, I will proceed to give my views on "green manuring." The farm (as seen in my previous letter) should be considered as a "whole," by which I mean that it should consist of harmonious parts. For instance, the farmer must not alone see the plants and the soil out of which he imagines the plants are produced, but he must also be able to perceive that nature is a perfect "whole." In her we find (beginning with the coarsest) the mineral or inorganic matter, and the vegetable and animal or organic matter. These two principles (organic and inorganic) embrace all conditions of development, and unfold as follows: from solids to fluids, from fluids to gaseous, from gaseous to electric and magnetic and etherous, and these develop Mind or Instinct, which is plainly perceived in most all species of animals and plants. We see therefore that nature is a perfect "whole"—defective in none of her parts. Perhaps the farmer then sees that the plant is not deprived of any of these elements or the process becomes imperfect. Therefore, let the plants receive their instinctive selection of food, for they, as well as animals, seek their peculiar food. So now it is plain that we should cultivate as many different crops as are adapted to our climate, or those that would grow naturally in our latitude for the purpose of green manuring; for all fertilizers shipped from distant countries and different climates are the causes which produce lice, mildew, smut, putrefaction, etc.; because they contain elements not belonging to the constitution of our plants. Thus the leaves of our oaks and other trees form a complete fertilizer in themselves, and should be gathered during the leisure months of winter and used for bedding in our stables. Ashes form another complete fertilizer, so let us gather all waste wood that is lying uselessly about on the farm, and convert it into ashes, that excellent fertilizer for beans, potatoes, corn, and especially onions. But this is winter work, and as we should not live in the past nor in the future, we will see what we can do in the present.

It is supposed that most of the spring work is done—such as planting corn, cotton, potatoes, etc.—and that the first hoeing and plowing are also done, and as cow peas are about the only crop we can plant at present for green manure, I would advise to plant that land which is intended for the next year's corn crop and oats in cow peas, and even between the corn rows of the present crop, after the last plowing. For after the fodder is pulled and the corn harvested, the cow-peas may grow to a considerable height before the first frost, when they should be plowed under with a turn plow, giving an equal portion of vines to each furrow. Having finished the piece, leave it in this condition till spring, during which time the vegetable matter will have finished its decomposition, and will have been absorbed by the earth, which will be in a fine, mellow condition for the above-mentioned spring crops. Cotton may, after the last plowing, be sown in rye, for the purpose of green manuring, as there can be no particular harm done by trampling down during cotton picking, for it will overcome it all during winter. Sow about three bushels per acre, which will, when stocked, well prevent the land from washing during winter and spring; plow under as cow peas. Thus the farm can be kept in a growing or composing and decomposing condition all the year round, both summer and winter, so that no land, at any time of the year, is left bare or unclothed. For the crops arrest the escape of warmth, and erect a barrier against the energy of radiation.

Thus, by abiding by the strict rules of economy, we shall soon be freed from hard labor, and shall employ nature and her powers to labor for us.

What more does the intelligent farmer wish when he is master of the universe? How much muscle force can be dispensed with when we keep the forces of nature at work instead of ourselves? And the negro, that is so useful in the field, as well as elsewhere, could be made more of a slave than ever before by good management, but by neglect is ruining—yes, the negro is not to blame only for being sulky, but his employer in most cases.

How many of our citizens are almost suffering starvation in the city? Let them study and obey the laws of nature's economy, and come and live a life of kingly freedom on the farm, where nature does all things for them; let them come not only for the sake of a comfortable living, but for the sake of an honest occupation, freed from swindle. I say, fear not the country for the sake of labor, for poverty in the country is not produced by the want of more labor, but is merely the result of too much rest—too much ease and quietness. FREDERICK DECKNER.

ATLANTA, GA., June 22, 1877.

A YEAR'S OPERATIONS ON THE FARM.

BY A PRACTICAL FARMER.

II.

Pulling Fodder—Saving Hay—The Rye and Barley Patches—Sowing Oats—Care of Stock, etc.

Agricultural Editor Constitution: Having finished the turnip patch, let us proceed to the next work in order, viz., fodder pulling. My rule is to pull fodder as soon as the shucks commence to dry on the ear. I never allow fodder to stand over night, but take all I pull each day and tie in small bundles, and then stack around poles into which pins twelve inches long have been put about a foot apart, so as to let in air. If the fodder is green, the stack must be torn down the first sunshine day and aired, then restack and let it stand until well cured. Never pack half cured fodder or hay in barns.

After being thoroughly cured in the above described manner, it may be stacked in the field. The poles may be set in the following manner: Take a piece of good, hard wood having an iron band near the top and drive this in the ground a foot and a half or two feet deep, making a hole into which the stack pole is set. Ram the dirt to make it secure. I always hang my fodder on the stalk, then pick the ripe peas and give them to the hogs for a few days, after which I turn the hogs in the field. They will not disturb the corn unless it is low down, until they have finished the peas. Keep your meadow well mowed. Never allow any grass to get more than a foot high before mowing. Hay is much more nutritious when the grass is cut young and tender than when in the seed. Stack and save in the same manner as fodder. Save all the pea-vines you can for hay, which should be cut when the first peas are about ripe. Cure and stack as fodder, always capping the stack with hay. Sow an early patch or field, highly manured, at least one acre for every horse, of rye and barley, one bushel of the former and two of the latter per acre. Harrow and roll; and during the month of October, just before the first rain, sow ten pounds each of orchard grass and red clover per acre, on the same land, and follow that with a sowing of 300 pounds ammoniated superphosphate to the acre.

In addition to the rutabagas, a patch of red-top turnips may be sown in September. Keep all ground not in cultivation undergoing improvement by penning stock of every description on it at night at least. During the month of September, whenever the ground is soft enough, turn under all your stubble land, steep hillsides and poor spots, and sow the two latter very thick in winter oats.

Keep this up for several years, and it will prevent them from washing and enable them to regain and hold their soil. They may be pastured in winter without injury. I sow oats at times when I can neither gather corn nor cotton.

Gather corn as soon as it matures. Pick and gin cotton as fast as possible and sell it to pay your debts, if you are in that situation. If not you may hold it at pleasure according to your judgment.

Do not require more than eight hours work of a horse or mule. Pasture your plow stock at night, and let them rest under cool shades during the day when not at work. Keep on hand a mixture of train oil and gas tar with which grease them everywhere knit flies have deposited eggs. Grease also the heads and noses of sheep and goats, to prevent a similar fly from depositing its eggs, which generate worms in their noses and ears; it is well also to grease the cattle wherever ticks get on them.

Relief for the Afflicted.

TUTT'S PILLS

A distinguished physician of New York says: "It is astonishing how universally Dr. Tutt's Pills are used. In my daily rounds, I hear of them not only among the poor, but their virtues are heralded from the mansions of the wealthy and refined. Knowing the inventor from his long connection with the medical profession, I have great confidence in their merits, and of late have often prescribed them with the happiest results in cases where I desired to make a decided impression on the liver."

TUTT'S PILLS — CURE SICK HEADACHE.
TUTT'S PILLS — CURE DYSPEPSIA.
TUTT'S PILLS — CURE CONSTIPATION.
TUTT'S PILLS — CURE PILES.
TUTT'S PILLS — CURE FEVER AND AGUE.
TUTT'S PILLS — CURE BILIOUS COLIC.
TUTT'S PILLS — CURE KIDNEY COMPLAINT.
TUTT'S PILLS — CURE TORPID LIVER.
TUTT'S PILLS — IMPART APPETITE.

Dr. Tutt has been engaged in the practice of medicine thirty years, and for a long time was demonstrator of anatomy in the Medical College of Georgia, hence persons using his pills have the guarantee that they are prepared on scientific principles, and are free from all quackery.

He has succeeded in combining in them the heretofore antagonistic qualities of a STRENGTHENING, PURGATIVE, and a PURIFYING TONIC. While they remove all unhealthy accumulations, they produce no weakness.

They may be taken at any time without restraint of diet or occupation. As a safe family medicine they have no rival. PRICE, 25c.

OFFICE: 35 Murray St., NEW YORK.

DR. RICE,

37 Court Place, LOUISVILLE, KY.,

A regularly educated and legally qualified physician and the most successful, as his practice will prove.

Cures all forms of PRIVATE, CHRONIC and SEXUAL DISEASES.

Spermatorrhea and Impotency,

as the result of self-abuse in youth, sexual excesses in mature years, or other causes, and producing some of the following effects: Nervousness, Seminal Emissions, (night emissions by dreams), Dimness of Sight, Defective Memory, Physical Decay, Pimples on Face, Aversion to Society of Females, Confusion of Ideas, Loss of Sexual Power, &c., rendering marriage improper or unhappy, are thoroughly and permanently cured. **SYPHILIS** positively cured and entirely eradicated from the system; **Gonorrhea, GLEET**, Stricture, Orchitis, Hernia, (or Rupture) Piles and other private diseases quickly cured.

It is self-evident that a physician who pays special attention to a certain class of diseases, and treating thousands annually, acquires great skill. Physicians knowing this fact often recommend persons to my care. When it is inconvenient to visit the city for treatment, medicines can be sent privately and safely by mail or express anywhere.

Cures Guaranteed in all Cases undertaken.

Consultations personally or by letter free and invited. Charges reasonable and correspondence strictly confidential.

PRIVATE COUNSELOR

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The habit of using Morphine, Gum Opium, Laudanum or elixir of opium cured painlessly and speedily, by this improved remedy. Manufactured at Atlanta, Ga. at reduced prices. Tested in hundreds of cases. Guaranteed. Valuable particulars free. Address B. M. Woolley, Atlanta, Ga.

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oct27-1y PITTSBURGH, PA.

SECOND GRAND DRAWING KENTUCKY Cash Distribution Co., LOUISVILLE, KY.,

JUNE 30, 1877.

$310,000 CASH in GIFTS.

Farmers & Drovers Bank, Louisville, Ky., Treas

THE KENTUCKY CASH DISTRIBUTION CO., authorized by a Special Act of the Legislature for the benefit of the Public Schools of Frankfort, will have the Second of the Series of Grand Drawings in the city of Louisville, Ky.,

Saturday, June 30th, 1877,

AT PUBLIC LIBRARY HALL,

A Scheme Commensurate With the Times

$60,000 for only TEN.

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5 Grand Cash Gifts, $2 000 each	10,000
20 Cash Gifts, $1,000 each	20,000
40 Cash Gifts, $500 each	20 000
100 Cash Gifts, $200 each	20,000
300 Cash Gifts, $100 each	30,000
500 Cash Gifts, $50 each	25,000
6000 Cash Gifts, $10 each	60,000
6972 Cash Gifts, amounting to	$310,000

Whole Tickets $10, Halves $5, Quarter $2 50. 11 Tickets $100, 33⅓ Tickets $300, 56¼ Tickets $500

Drawing Positively June 30th, 1877, AND EVERY THREE MONTHS THEREAFTER

Certificate of Supervisors of Drawing.

This is to certify that the first drawing of the Kentucky Cash Distribution Company took place on the 6th of December, in Major Hall, Frankfort, Ky., in our presence and under our immediate supervision.

We further state that every ticket, and part of ticket, which had been sold, were presented in the wheel, and that the drawing was fairly and honestly conducted. We further state that we had no interest whatever in the enterprise, nor any connection with the same, except in the character of supervisors, whose sole duty was to protect the interest of the ticket holders and to preside over the drawing.

Hon Alvin Duvall, late Chief Justice Sup Court of Kentucky.
James G Dudley, Chairman Board of School Trustees.
Grant Green, Cashier Farmers' Bank of Ky.
Hon S I M Major, Public Printer State of Ky.
Hon Thomas N Lindsey, Pres't Farmers' Bank of Kentucky.
Hon Thomas C Jones, Clerk of Sup. Court of Ky.
Judge R A Thompson, Presiding Judge Franklin County Court.
James G Crockett, Clerk Franklin County Court.

Remittances can be made by Mail, Express, Draft, P. O. Order or Registered Letter, made payable to G. W. Barrow & Co.

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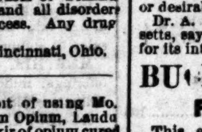

This standard article is compounded with the greatest care.

Its effects are as wonderful and satisfactory as ever.

It restores gray or faded hair to its youthful color.

It removes all eruptions, itchings and dandruff; and the scalp by its use becomes white and clean.

By its tonic properties it restores the capillary glands to their normal vigor, preventing baldness, and making hair grow thick and strong.

As a dressing nothing has been found so effectual, or desirable.

Dr. A. A. Hayes, State Assayer of Massachusetts, says of it: "I consider it *the best preparation* for its intended purposes."

BUCKINGHAM'S DYE, For the Whiskers.

This elegant preparation may be relied on to change the color of the beard from gray or any other undesirable shade, to brown or black, at discretion. It is easily applied being in *one preparation*, and quickly and effectually produces a permanent color which will neither rub nor wash off.

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244 june17..d2taw3m&w2m

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Closing Out of Large Stock of Millinery.

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We have made another large reduction in Celluloid and Jet Jewelry, and now offer these goods at less than manufacturers' prices.

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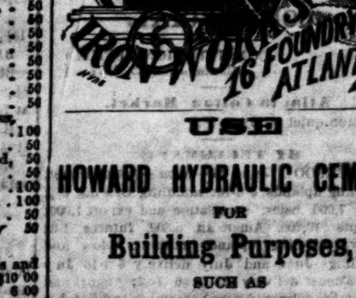
324 jun7..deod2w



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SAM'L IRWIN, M. D.

Irwin's Water Cure, Jonesboro, Ga., Feb 1, '77

20 june5..d4m tues thur&sun

TO PORTER SPRINGS.

Daily Stage Line by Bearden's Bridge.

DISTANCE 28 MILES.

WE will run a Daily Stage Line from Gainesville to Porter Springs during the summer over the short route by the new bridge at Bearden's, six miles nearer than by Dahlonega. Fare for round trip $5 00. Will carry passengers by Dahlonega for the same fare when they prefer to go that way. To engage passage address A. HOPE & SONS, 217 june12..d1m Gainesville, Ga.

Livery Stable at PORTER SPRINGS.

THE owner of the Porter Springs Hotel having purchased the entire Porter estate, and also the Woody Hotel and thus consolidated all interests there under one ownership, I have closed a contract with him for running a Livery Stable there, and will keep on hand during the summer a good stock of comfortable Hacks and Buggies, and safe and easy Riding Horses for ladies as well as gentlemen. I will also run the

Daily Mail Line

between the Springs and Dahlonega, affording ample opportunity to guests to visit the gold mines. Will also carry passengers to any part of North Georgia on reasonable terms. Will board horses at $5 00 per week, or $18 00 per month. 217 june12..d1m MARION WILLIAMS

TO SUMMER VISITORS.

Daily Mail Stage Line,

LOUIS Q. MEADERS, Contractor.

FROM

Gainesville to Dahlonega and Porter Springs.

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Comfortable Hacks

to be found in Northeast Georgia. The Hack will leave Gainesville daily (Sunday excepted) at 6 o'clock and arrive at the Eagle Hotel in Dahlonega, half past 11, where passengers can get dinner, a room and bed to rest themselves two or three hours, or longer if they wish, for 50 cents, $1 00 per day.

Fare from Gainesville to Porter Springs, round trip, $5 00.

Long experience enables me to guarantee satisfaction. LOUIS Q. MEADORS, Gainesville or Dahlonega.

june5 d1m

New Holland Springs,

(Hall County, Ga., Gainesville, P. O.)

LOCATED 2 miles east of Gainesville, on Air-Line R. R., 55 mile post N. E. of Atlanta; E. W. Holland and wife, Manager. This celebrated watering place is now being thoroughly repaired, and will be ready for the reception of guests by 15th May to November 1st. Good country board will be served up at 50 cents per meal; lodging 50 cents; $2 per day; $10 per week; payable weekly. Baggage delivered at Hotel from car shed FREE. Extra service, extra charge. The mineral properties of the large spring (flows 13,000 gallons an hour) are Magnesia, Carbonic-acid, Gas, Lime and Iron; and 600 yards north is a spring of Chalybeate and Sulphur water. cures Dyspepsia, Rheumatism, Chronic and Kidney Diseases, General Debility, and creates a ravenous appetite. Etc. You went to *die*, must leave, *no grave yard here*. EDW. W. HOLLAND, Manager.

6 apr6..d4m

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june24 d3w 387

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This Lead is unsurpassed for fineness, whiteness and covering capacity.

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794 may13..d3m

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Pure Medicines	Genuine
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Squibbs' Fl. Ext. Ergot,	Linseed Oil,
Squibbs' Liq Opii Comp	Turpentine & Varnishes
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Carbolic Acid,	English Hair Brushes,
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Tartaric Acid	Shoulder Braces,
Iodide Potassium,	Trusses and Supporters,
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Citrate Magnesia,	Belvidere Cologne,
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Cream of Tartar,	German Cologne,
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Lemon Sugar,	French Toilet Soaps,
Glycerine,	Pearl Tooth Powder,
Oil of Lemon,	Oriental Tooth Paste,
Oil Bergamot,	Elixir Odontalgique,
Oil Peppermint,	Brown Windsor Soap,
Oil Sandal Wood,	Cocoaine,
Otto Rose,	Vegetine,
Citrate of Lithia,	Marnolia Balm,
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Morphine,	Tarrant's Seltzer Aper't
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Or any other articles found in a first-class wholesale and retail establishment,

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nov28,1876—d1y

DR. JAS. ALLEN LINK, Dentist,

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jan10, 1877—d6m

Lawyers.

ANDREW BATES, Attorney at Law GRANT'S NEW BUILDING, 40 Marietta Street, ATLANTA.........GEORGIA

71 apr8 1877 d6m

ASA M. JACKSON. L. W. THOMAS

JACKSON & THOMAS, Attorneys at Law ATHENS, GEORGIA.

718 may9 1877..d1y

J. B. REDWINE, Attorney at Law. ATLANTA, GEORGIA.

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POPE BARROW. DAVID C. BARROW, JR

BARROW BROS., Attorneys at Law ATHENS, GEORGIA.

june25,1876—d1y

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SPECIAL ATTENTION to Cases arising under the Commercial Law. feb1— aug29,1876—d1y

LEONARD PHINIZY, Attorney at Law S. E. Corner Broad and McIntosh streets, AUGUSTA, GEORGIA

References by permission—J. M. Bradstreet Son & Co., Augusta, Ga.; Wm. T. Wheless, President Commercial Bank, Augusta, Ga.; Alfred Baker, President National Exchange Bank, Augusta, Ga.; Hon. John P. King, President Georgia R. R. & Bk'g Co., Augusta, Ga.; John H. James, Banker, Atlanta, Ga.; Y. L. G. Harris, President Southern Mutual Ins Co., Athens, Ga. Claims collected in any part of the State feb26,1877 d1y

G. W. BALDWIN, Attorney at Law MADISON, GEORGIA.

REFERENCES—Dr. Jno. A. Minor, Prof. Law Univ. Va.; Hon. A. H. Stephens, Judge Augustus Reese, Judge Geo. T. Bartlett, Col. Geo. W. Adair. june9—dtf

LUTHER J. GLENN. HOWELL C. GLENN

L. J. GLENN & SON, Attorneys at Law

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O. A. LOCHRANE, Attorney at Law ATLANTA, GEORGIA.

mar22—dtf

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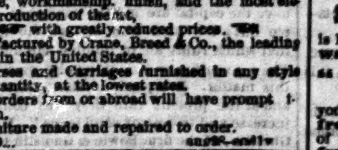

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These facts, united to the exceedingly moderate rates of board and tuition ($200 per annum) will, we trust, secure to this school as large and desirable a patronage in the future as it has enjoyed in the past.

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126 april dsun&wed.to.june30, 1878

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355 apr22..suns.tues.weds 3moe

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SAVES OVER 30 PER CENT OF COFFEE, and gives you a good, strong Coffee with exact flavor

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Sign of Big Dog. ATLANTA, GEORGIA

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Large stock Baby Carriages, Fruit Jars, and Fly Traps

399 june24 d1w Proprietor Pease's Dining Rooms, No. 13 Alabama street.

FOR SALE, Rogers Iron Furnace.

BY virtue of a deed of trust made to me by the President and Directors of "The Rogers Iron Company," of Georgia, under the powers given to them by the charter, and by a unanimous vote of the stock holder held on the 23rd day of April, 1877, I will sell at public outcry at the Furnace at Rogers' Station, on the Western and Atlantic Railroad, at Cartersville, Georgia, on the first Tuesday in July, 1877, at one o'clock p. m., to the highest bidder, all the property of the said Company, as follows, to wit: Fifteen acres of land on the east side of lot number 130, in the 4th district and 3d section of Bartow county, Georgia, on which is situated the Furnace Stack, 32 feet at base, 14 feet at top, 35 feet high, with three tuyre arches, Engine House, and engine 75-horse power, 3 feet stroke; 2 boilers 40 feet long, 3 feet diameter, with blowing cylinder, and cast iron air reservoir, one ore crusher, and all the piping and fixtures, one ten-ton scale, and all the machinery and tools owned by the Company, including 4 wagons, 1 dray, etc.

On said fifteen acres are also an ore house, coal house, casting house, store house and fixtures, 11 operative houses, one barn and stables and blacksmith shop and tools.

On this property is sand stone, lime stone and iron ore.

Also, the following lots of land: Lots 167 and 168, 5th district and 3rd section, Bartow county; 72, 73, 143, 144, 4th district and 3rd section, Bartow county; all the mineral interest in lots 138, 204, 229, 4th district and 3rd section; one-half of mineral interest in lot No. 198, 4th district and 3rd section, Bartow county, Georgia, and the leasehold interest in lots 230, 275, 202 of said district and section, together with all the property of every kind and character said Company owned, and all and every right it may have either at law or in equity.

I will sell all the property as described in said deed of trust, and make conveyance thereby. Said deed is in my possession at Atlanta, Georgia. This is one of the best sites for making iron in the South, and the property will be sold to the highest bidder.

TERMS—One-half cash; balance in six months with interest at seven per cent.

W. C. MORRILL, Trustee.

280 Atlanta, Ga., June 13 1877...d1aw3w

TURNIP SEEDS

1500 POUNDS DAILY ARRIVING FROM Landreth's Seed Farm, at lowest prices, at wholesale and retail. 80 cts per pound by mail, for Ruta Bagas, Flat Dutch, Red Top, Globe, Seven Top, Aberdeen. $1 00 for the Garden Ruta Baga. Send for circulars.

MARK W. JOHNSON & CO., 366 june23...d1m Atlanta, Ga.

CONSUMERS OF LARD!

Beware of Lard adulterated with water, which you can tell by its spitting and sputtering in the frying pan. It is a fraud and you are wasting your money in buying it. The old brand of

N. K. FAIRBANK & CO. ST. LOUIS and CHICAGO,

is known to be reliable, and by calling always at your Retail Grocers for

"Fairbank's Lard,"

you will always get a first class article, entirely free from water. After reading this, take some of the Lard you are now using, put it in a hot frying pan and if it spits and sputters take it back to your retail grocer and tell him YOU DON'T WANT "WATERED LARD," and that hereafter you must have the genuine article,

"FAIRBANK'S LARD."

213 jun 11..d4m wed&sat

Postponed Sale OF THE Memphis Branch Railroad.

UNDER and in pursuance of an order issued from the Executive Department of the State of Georgia, on the 6th day of June, 1877, will be sold to the highest bidder at public outcry, at the Depot of the Rome Railroad Company, in the city of Rome, on the first Tuesday in August next, between the hours of 10 o'clock a. m. and 4 o'clock p. m., the following property, to-wit:

The Memphis Branch Railroad, its Equipments, and all other property belonging to said Railroad Company, to-wit: The said railroad commencing at Rome, Georgia, and running in the direction of Decatur, Alabama; 17 miles graded with superstructure and iron laid on five miles and a little over out from the city of Rome, including said superstructure, iron, right of way, bridges, buildings, land for depot and other purposes, the franchise of said company, and all other property attached or pertaining to said railroad as fixtures one narrow gauge engine or locomotive, new and in good order; 4 new first class flat cars, one transit and level and box of drawing instruments, and all other personal property of said railroad company. Said railroad is three (3) feet gauge. Said Railroad, Franchise, Equipments and Property will be sold for cash; for bonds of this State, or the first mortgage bonds of said company indorsed in behalf of the State under authority of the Act approved October 22, 1870.

ROBT. T. FOUCHE,

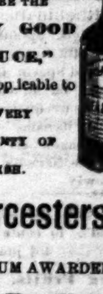
Rome Ga., June 8, 1877. Agent for the State,

172 june10...d1awtd

LEA & PERRINS'

CELEBRATED

PRONOUNCED BY CONNOISSEURS TO BE THE "ONLY GOOD SAUCE," And applicable to EVERY VARIETY OF DISH.



EXTRACT of a LETTER from a MEDICAL GENTLEMAN at Madras to his brother at WORCESTER, May 1851. "Tell LEA & PERRINS that their sauce is highly esteemed in India, and is in my opinion, the most palatable as well as the most wholesome Sauce that is made."

Worcestershire Sauce

PREMIUM AWARDED AT CENTENNIAL FOR

1st. "Excellent Taste."

2d. "Very Carefully Prepared."

Lea & Perrins

JOHN DUNCAN'S SONS,

SIGNATURE IS ON EVERY BOTTLE.

nlv14—d1aw&w 6m NEW YORK

Notice in Bankruptcy.

DISTRICT COURT of the United States—Northern District of Georgia—In the matter Tilmon Fuller, Bankrupt—No. 1174

All persons interested are notified to show cause, if any they have, before Register L. T. Downing, at the "Virginia House," in Newnan, Ga, on the 7th day of July, 1877, at 10 o'clock a. m., why the above named Bankrupt should not be discharged from all his debts.

The second and third meetings of creditors will be held at the same time and place.

246 june14—d1aw2w A. E. BUCK, Clerk.

GEORGIA, Fulton county. June 10th, 1877.

THE undersigned having been appointed administrator of the estate of Mary Turner, deceased, gives notice to all parties who are indebted to said estate to come forward and settle, and to all parties having claims against said estate to bring them up properly proven.

D. A. BEATIE, Administrator.

248 june14 d1aw4w

Atlanta Post Office.

ATLANTA, GA., June 2, 1877.

	Mails Arrive		Mails Close	
AIR LINE R. R.	8 45	A. M	1 30	P. M.
A. & W. P. R. R.	3 20	P. M.	8 30	A. M.
W. & A. R. R.	9 15	A. M	6 30	A. M
	10 17	P. M	1 35	P. M
GEORGIA R. R.	6 20	A. M	8 30	A. M
	7 20	P. M.	6 00	P. M
CENTRAL R. R.	5 08	A. M	12 40	P. M
	2 15	P. M.	8 00	P. M

Douglasville, Georgia, Mail arrives on Mondays and Thursdays at 3 p. m, and leaves Tuesdays and Fridays at 7 a m.

Administrator's Sale.

UNDER and by virtue of an order of the court of ordinary of Fulton county we will sell at public outcry, before the court house door in Atlanta, within usual hours of sale on the first Tuesday in July next, land lot No. 45 of the 17th district of Fulton county, lying on Powers ferry road, about eleven miles north of Atlanta. Also the following wild lands, to wit: No 263 of the 21 district of Dooly; No 276 of the 11th district of Marion, and No 745 of the 5th district and 2d section of originally Cherokee now Dawson county. Sold as the property of the estate of Willis A. Johnson, deceased, for the benefit of his heirs and creditors. Terms: Cash. Atlanta, Ga., June 4, 1877.

PIETY JOHNSON, Administratrix.
GEORGE S JOHNSON, Administrator.

37 june5 d1aw4t

Rule Nisi.

Ludolphus B. Henderson vs. M. L. Castleberry, administrator, &c., and the heirs at law of Robert Baugh, deceased—Petition for titles under bond made by deceased. Fulton Court of Ordinary, June Term, 1877.

IT appearing to the Court that the heirs at law of Robert Baugh, deceased, are Thornton Baugh, of Union Springs, Ala.; Mrs. Sarah Crook, of LaFayette, Ala.; Mrs. E. B. Wilkerson, of Troy, Ala., and Wilbur Baugh, of Opelika, Ala., are non-residents of this State. It is ordered that they be served by publication of this rule in THE ATLANTA CONSTITUTION once a week for four weeks, prior to the August Term, 1877, of this Court.

By the Court. ANDREW BATES, Attorney for Petitioner.

340 june20—d1aw4w

Assignee's Notice.

IN BANKRUPTCY—Northern District of Georgia. At Gainesville, the 16th of June, A. D., 1877.

The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of Andrew B. C. Dorsey, of Gainesville, in the county of Hall, and State of Georgia, within said district, who has been adjudged a bankrupt upon his own petition by the District Court of said district. This June 16th, 1877.

G. H. PRIOR, Assignee.

347 june21..d1aw3w

Libel for Divorce.

Chas. Geer vs. Caroline Geer.—Divorce in Fulton Superior Court.

IT appearing to the Court by the return of the Sheriff that defendant does not reside in Fulton county, and it being represented to the Court that she lives beyond the limits of the State of Georgia: Ordered, that service be perfected by publication in The Atlanta Constitution as the law requires, and that defendant appear and answer or stand in default. April 16, 1877.

J. B. REDWINE, Attorney for Libellant.

A true extract from the minutes.

WM. R. VENABLE, D. C.

45 may1..d1am6m